Jan. 18-25


# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXIV., No. 1. Whole No. 611.} NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1902. {Price per Copy, 10c.


## Contents

W. M. Rulikoetter 1902


**TOPICS OF THE DAY:**

Panama or Nicaragua? . . . . . 1
An Exclusively American Exposition in London . . . . . 2
Sugar and Tobacco Journals on Colonial Tariffs . . . . . 2
Is the Schley Controversy Closed? . . 3
Cartoon Snap-Shots of Schley and Maclay 3
Governor Shaw for Secretary of the Treasury . . . . . 4
Socialist Opinion of the New Arbitration Commission . . . . . 5
Cartoons: Labor Leaders, the New and the Old . . . . . 5
Comparative Commerce of Thirty Leading Countries . . . . . 6
Joaquin Miller's Plea for Chinese Immigration . . . . . 6
Topics in Brief . . . . . 7

**LETTERS AND ART:**

The Books that are Indispensable . . 8
Emperor William as an Art Patron . 8
Opening of the Grand Opera Season in New York . . . . . 9
Portraits: Prominent Figures in this Season's Grand Opera . . . . . 9
The Henley-Stevenson Controversy . . 10
Should the Higher Education of Women be the same as that of Men? . . . . 11
The Recipient of the Nobel Literary Prize 12
Notes . . . . . 12

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION:**

A Photographic Curiosity . . . . . 13
Marconi's Latest Feat . . . . . 13
Discoveries from the Spectrum of Lightning 14
The Pressure of Light . . . . . 14
Is Juvenile Criminality Increasing? . 15
Does Salt Cause Cancer? . . . . . 15
Baldness and Breathing . . . . . 15
Sensitiveness of a Telescope Lens . . 16
Changes in the Blood at Great Altitudes 16
Ventilation through Walls . . . . . 16
Science Brevities . . . . . 16

**THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:**

What Percentage of Young Men Go to Church? . . . . . 17
The Roman Catholic Exodus from France 17
Modern Critical Theology and the Person of Christ . . . . . 18
Is Religious Emotion the Secret of Faith? 19
A Plea for a Common Protestant Communion Table . . . . . 20
A Swiss Passion Play . . . . . 20

**FOREIGN TOPICS:**

Wilhelmina and her Troubles . . . . 21
A Mysterious Member of the Roosevelt Cabinet . . . . . 21
"Hunger Duties" and the Unemployed in Germany . . . . . 22
The Boer Colonel in the British Parliament 23
Germany, Venezuela, and the United States 24

**NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY:**

An Empty Tale by a Popular Author . 25
Science as Taught at Harvard . . . 25
O Thou Invisible Spirit of Wine! . . 25
Home-Made Literature . . . . . 25
Another Tale of Derring-do . . . . 26
A Bundle of Lovable Absurdities . . 26
Historical Evidences of Christianity . . 26

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

Books Received . . . . . 28
Current Poetry . . . . . 28
Personals . . . . . 30
Current Events . . . . . 31
Chess . . . . . 32


FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# ACT PROMPTLY AND SAVE JUST HALF PRICE—NO MONEY NOW

A New and Invaluable Work for Preachers and other Public Speakers, Full of Suggestive Thoughts, Facts, Illustrations, and Side-Lights for Sermons and Addresses on all the Important Fixed Religious and Secular Holidays.

## SPECIAL ADVANCE PRICE, $2.50—PRICE AFTER FEBRUARY 10th, $5.00

*Prompt Action is Necessary if You would Avail Yourself of the Advance Price which will be Positively Withdrawn After the Book is Published, February 10th.*

# HOLY-DAYS and HOLIDAYS

The object of this work is to enable busy preachers and public speakers to find and enjoy the best thought that has been written or spoken on all the important church days and secular holidays. Valuable material heretofore inaccessible has been here arranged in compact and usable form. 8vo, cloth, 760 pages.

**Compiled by EDWARD M. DEEMS, A.M., Ph.D.**

## SOME OF THE ANNIVERSARY DAYS AND THEIR TREATMENT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Year's Day** | **Palm Sunday** | **Easter** | **Whitsunday** | **All Saints' Day** | **Christmas Day** |
| **Epiphany** | **Communion Sunday** | **Sunday** | **Children's Day** | **Thanksgiving** | **Old Year Day** |
| **Lent** | **Good Friday** | **Ascension Day** | **Trinity Sunday** | **Advent** | |

Under each of these days are given: *1. Sermons and Outlines. 2. Suggestive Thoughts and Illustrations. 3. Poetry.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lincoln's Birthday** | **Arbor Day** | **Memorial Day** | **Dominion Day** | **Labor Day** | **Forefathers' Day** |
| **Washington's Birthday** | **Empire Day** | **Flag Day** | **Independence Day** | **Discovery Day** | **Election Day** |

Under these days are given: *1. Historical. 2. Addresses, Suggestive Thoughts. 3. Poetry. 4. Description. 5. Sermons, Etc.*

**SIGN AND MAIL TO US AT ONCE THIS ACCEPTANCE BLANK**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

*Gentlemen:* I hereby accept your special advance offer of "Holy-Days and Holidays" at *half price*. I will remit the special price, $2.50 (the regular price being $5.00), when notified that the book is ready for delivery. It is understood that if I am dissatisfied with the book, I may return it within three days after receiving it, and you will refund the money I shall have paid for it.

L. D. *Name*.....

*Date*..... *Address*.....

**SIGN THE COUPON**

**NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW**

Sign the coupon and mail to us *at once*. Send no money till we notify you the work is ready. Then send $2.50. Price $5.00 after publication. Secure the reduction by accepting now.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed.**—If not satisfied with it you can return the book within three days after you have received it, and we will cheerfully return the money.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - - - 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK



*"It's like a trip to Paris."*—**Charles Dana Gibson.**
*"It is the real thing."*—**John W. Alexander.**

Racy sketches of the innermost life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris — its grisettes, students, balls, models, etc.

# The Real Latin Quarter of Paris

**By F. Berkeley Smith**

*Water-Color Frontispiece By F. Hopkinson Smith*

**WHAT ARTISTS AND THE PRESS SAY**

**Frederic Remington:** "You have left nothing undone."

**Ernest Thompson-Seton:** "A true picture of the Latin Quarter as I knew it."

**Pres. Frederick Dielman,** National Academy Design: "Makes the Latin Quarter very real and still invests it with interest and charm."

**Evening Telegraph,** Philadelphia: "A captivating book."

**The Sun,** New York: "An entertaining guide with numerous and unconventional photographs."

**Boston Times:** "A genuine treat."

**About 100 original drawings and camera snap-shots by the Author, and two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha.**

*Price, $1.20 net. Postage 13 cts.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York**


**A Tax on Single Men.**—"Nature produces a few more women than men. Could she justly deny them the means of self-support? . . . There is a class of men who might marry but will not, consequently there is a class of women who should marry but cannot. Those who are to blame for this abnormal state of things ought to be held accountable for it. May the time come when the state will settle accounts between the parties by taxing single men and devoting the proceeds to the industrial education of single women who are able to work, and to the support of those who are not, and may the tax be so heavy as to make it an inducement to escape it through marriage."—From "The Ethics of Marriage," by H. S. Pomeroy. Price, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

This book is achieving wide popularity among physicians, lawyers, preachers, and in fact all persons interested in the purity of the marriage state. It treats marriage from an ethical standpoint and reveals truths which should be known and studied.


**A WONDERFUL STORY OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LOVERS OF MUSIC**

# KING MIDAS

**By UPTON SINCLAIR**

***Evening Dispatch, Columbus:*** "It is a wonderful story of a woman's soul. Lovers of music will be especially interested by the skill with which music is made a language for the expression of emotion and the revelation of character."

**Four Full-Page Drawings by C. M. Relyea**

**12mo, cloth, $1.20 net. Postage, 12 cents**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., N. Y.**



# THE RESULTANT GREEK TESTAMENT

**By Richard Francis Weymouth, D.Lit.**

*Fellow University College, London*

This work exhibits the text on which the majority of modern editors are agreed, and contains the readings of Stephens (1550), Lachmann, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Lightfoot, Ellicott, Alford, Weiss, The Bâle Edition (1880), Westcott and Hort, and the Revision Committee.

The value of this work lies in the fact that while the author gives the most approved reading—according to the consensus of opinion of modern editors, citing their authorities on the upper inner corner of each page—where there are differences of opinion among authorities, he gives these differences in footnotes at the bottom of the page and cites the authorities who uphold them. The reader thus has under his eye at a glance the present state of the Greek text, without the necessity of consulting separately the many translations necessary to obtain this result.

"It is far superior for present-day purposes to anything else that is obtainable."—*Review of Reviews*, New York.

**8vo, cloth, 653 pages. Price, $3.00**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York**



**"What Our Girls Ought to Know."**—If you are the parent of a young girl, should you not be especially interested in the book bearing this title? There are great truths of health and nature that she should know. Can you tell these truths to her in a way which shall instruct and secure for her future health and happiness? This book aims at just that and it is written by a woman—a physician—to young women. Cloth, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

***School Journal,*** New York: Every sensible mother will wish to place a book like this in her daughters' hands.




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## THE HANDSOMEST CALENDAR OF THE SEASON

(IN TEN COLORS.)

Six beautiful heads (on six sheets 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passsenger Department,

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**

Will be sent on receipt of 25c. Address F. A. Miller, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago.

## PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

*Personally-Conducted* **TOURS** 1901-1902

**MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.**
February 11 to March 27, 1902.
SPECIAL TRAIN OVER ENTIRE ROUTE.
Rate, covering every item of necessary expense, $575
Rate, covering Tour of Mexico only . . . . . $350
California only (leaves New York February 25) . . $375

**FLORIDA.**
February 4 and 18, March 4, 1902.
Rate, from New York . . . . . $50.00

**WASHINGTON.**
December 26, 1901, January 30, February 20, March 6 and 25, April 17, and May 1, 1902.
Rate, from New York . . . . . $14.50

**OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND and WASHINGTON**
December 28, 1901, February 1, March 8 and 22, April 5 and 19, and May 3, 1902.
Rate, from New York . . . . . $34.00
OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY,
Rate, from New York . . . . . $15.00
For itineraries and full information apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address GEO W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

## THE WESTERN,

A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN
OXFORD, OHIO.

Beautiful and healthful location, one hour from Cincinnati, on Monon and Vandalia Express routes. Full Classical courses and many electives; Large Faculty and non-resident lecturers. Campus of 65 acres; and Special attention to physical culture. Forty-seventh year began Sept. 11, 1901. Number limited. Address

LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., *President*

## THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

## Music Learning at Home

**Piano, Organ, Guitar, Violin, Banjo and Mandolin.**

Harmony and Composition. Our booklet tells how to learn to play any of the above instruments. You need not go to a teacher or have a teacher call at your home. Send your name and receive our booklet free. Address

**U. S. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 21 Union Square, New York.**

## "Sunset Limited"

(*PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS*)

## To California

**All Pacific Coast Points and the Orient**

Superb Equipment Fast Time

Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,**
**9 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.**

## EUROPE and ORIENT

**21st year.** Limited Parties. Unexcelled arrangements. Terms reasonable. Organized and conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

**3000** MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS **FREE**
PRICES ARE SURE TO INTEREST YOU.
Hanson's Magazine Agency, Lexington, Ky.

## FLORIDA

## TAMPA BAY HOTEL

**TAMPA, FLA. A. E. DICK, Manager.**

Fine Golf Course with Turf, Putting Greens and Tees. Hunting, fishing, boating and driving.

## HOTEL BELLEVIEW

**BELLEAIR, FLA. HARVEY & WOOD, Lessees.**

Finest Golf Course in the South. Hunting, driving and sailing. Through Pullman fast train service.

Information, etc., at 3 Park Place, and Plant System, 290 Broadway, New York.

## Hirsh's Digest of Divorce Laws.

A tabulated digest of the divorce laws of the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. New Revised Edition. Folding chart. Cloth cover, $1.50 net, postage 3 cts. *Willard Bartlett*, Supreme Court, N. Y. State: "It must be of great use not only to lawyers, but to all persons—journalists, legislators, and others—who have occasion to consider or discuss the marriage status." FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.


# Why the Magazine of Mysteries is Successful.

Because it inspires Hope, Courage and New Life; its editor and the Mystic Adepts who help him are all cheerful, happy, healthy and prosperous.

We all love humanity in the broadest sense, and our love makes us workers on the universal plane.

We are optimistic and see the good in the world rather than the bad.

We know that the goal of each soul is the same; that some time and somewhere man will realize his oneness with the Great One—God—and be then eternally joyful.

We try to impress the minds of our readers with the truth that they can all have peace and happiness here and now.

We know that the Great Father is all Love, all gentleness, all kindness and all tender mercy, ever ready to take us gently by the hand and lead us in the path of Light and Truth, if we but open our minds and our hearts to Him.

We know that the blessed angels are ever near, trying to reach out to us and help us, and this is what we persistently and patiently tell all of our readers.

We further know that these very angels are constantly helping us with their messages in making this Magazine a beacon of light to the sad and sorrowful; its every page vibrates with the truth of this statement.

No one can read this Magazine of Mysteries without feeling the high vibrations of our souls and also the vibrations of those souls who have passed on to the Brighter Spheres who still, through their tremendous love for humanity, choose to work through us as mediums.

We thrill our readers with vibrations of joy and happiness, and each issue inspires thousands of readers to live nobler and grander lives.

Most of our readers are delighted to spread broadcast this higher thought, and to that end send us many subscribers, so that with the January issue, to fill all the demands of newsdealers and subscribers, there were printed 50,000 copies.

Think of it! 50,000 copies at the end of nine months!

Was there ever such a success in the history of a magazine published along these lines?

Surely this is the Soulful Age!

This is the Age when souls are seeking as never before for the true Psychic Light.

This is the Twentieth-Century Magazine.

Ten years ago the great success we have achieved would not have been possible.

Our tremendous success clearly shows that a great spiritual wave is sweeping over the planet, and that at last souls are reaching out into the great Unknown worlds for Truth and Light.

It further demonstrates that the age of bigotry and intolerance has gone; that under the blaze of the Higher Thought man is no longer to be a slave to fear, doubt and superstition.

The brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God are to be realized under the new order of things.

The success of this Magazine speaks volumes to the thinking and observing ones who desire peace and harmony in this world.

Buy a copy of the January issue on the news-stands. Read it and see if you are not filled with enthusiasm and hope. If your newsdealer does not keep it send 10 cents for a copy, or 25 cents for three months subscription to the Magazine of Mysteries, 22 North William Street, New York. It will be a treat to you.

Thoughtful people *all over the world* are interested in our Magazine. On the 20th of December yearly subscriptions were received from England (2), Germany (1), India (1) and New South Wales (3).


## The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00.

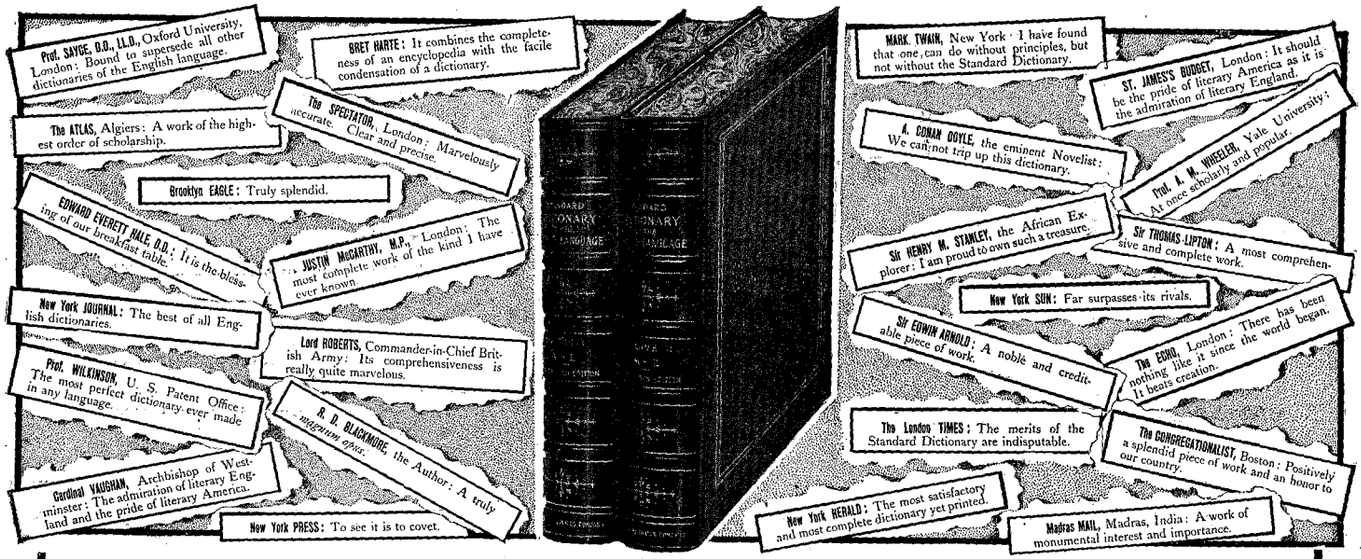
**D. E. Merwin**, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.**

**The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.**
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


Prof. SAYCE, D.D., LL.D., Oxford University, London: Bound to supersede all other dictionaries of the English language.
BRET HARTE: It combines the completeness of an encyclopedia with the facile condensation of a dictionary.
The ATLAS, Algiers: A work of the highest order of scholarship.
The SPECTATOR, London: Marvelously accurate. Clear and precise.
Brooklyn EAGLE: Truly splendid.
EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.: It is the bliss-ing of our breakfast table.
JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P., London: The most complete work of the kind I have ever known.
New York JOURNAL: The best of all English dictionaries.
Lord ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief British Army: Its comprehensiveness is really quite marvelous.
Prof. WILKINSON, U. S. Patent Office: The most perfect dictionary ever made in any language.
R. D. BLACKMORE, the Author: A truly magnum opus.
Cardinal VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster: The admiration of literary England and the pride of literary America.
New York PRESS: To see it is to covet.
MARK TWAIN, New York: I have found that one can do without principles, but not without the Standard Dictionary.
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET, London: It should be the pride of literary America as it is the admiration of literary England.
A. CONAN DOYLE, the eminent Novelist: We can not trip up this dictionary.
Prof. A. M. WHEELER, Yale University: At once scholarly and popular.
Sir HENRY M. STANLEY, the African Explorer: I am proud to own such a treasure.
Sir THOMAS LIPTON: A most comprehensive and complete work.
New York SUN: Far surpasses its rivals.
Sir EDWIN ARNOLD: A noble and creditable piece of work.
The ECHO, London: There has been nothing like it since the world began. It beats creation.
The London TIMES: The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable.
The CONGREGATIONALIST, Boston: Positively a splendid piece of work and an honor to our country.
New York HERALD: The most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed.
Madras MAIL, Madras, India: A work of monumental interest and importance.

# THE QUESTION OF EXPENSE

Has never influenced the makers of the "Standard Dictionary." Originally costing over $1,000,000, it represents the highest effort of scores of specialists in all fields of thought. These men have brought all their faculties to bear upon the subject assigned them, and consequently their work stands, not as the scattered effort of a few men engaged upon a multitude of subjects, but the concise, specialized thought of authorities in their own field.

The "Standard" was not built for a year, for a decade—it will last for generations. Its information is brought down to the present time. You may now secure

# THE STANDARD DICTIONARY FOR $2.00 DOWN

the remainder in easy payments. This is our offer made in last week's DIGEST and which we now repeat. Fill out the square coupon in right-hand corner of page and mail it to us; we will then enroll you as a member of the Washington Educational League. When we have secured a sufficient number of subscribers to assure us of the success of the offer, we will notify you; at which time you may forward $2.00, and the two-volume full Russia 20th Century Edition will be sent you at once—transportation prepaid by us. The remainder ($20.00) may be paid in small monthly instalments of $2.00 each—about 7 cents per day. In no case will you be required to send any money before January 20, 1902.

This offer extends to February 22, 1902 (Washington's Birthday).

## THE "STANDARD" COST OVER $1,000,000

**304,000 VOCABULARY TERMS**
**247 EDITORS and SPECIALISTS**
**533 READERS for QUOTATIONS**
**125,000 SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS**
**21 BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES**
**5,000 ILLUSTRATIONS**
**APPENDIX OF 500,000 FACTS**
**CYCLOPEDIA OF 28,000 ENTRIES**
**88 PAGES OF COLORED MAPS**

### No Other Dictionary Ever Made

**Has such a systematic method for Compounding Words.**
**Contains Antonyms—one of the many new features.**
**Has such a complete Department devoted to Faulty Diction.**
**Has as many Vocabulary Terms—over 304,000 in all—being 79,000 more than its nearest rival.**

### Notable Subscribers Abroad

Including Her Late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, President Loubet of France, Queen Regent of Spain, King Leopold of Belgium, Sultan of Turkey, Marquis of Lansdowne, and scores of other dignitaries, scholars and authorities all over the world declare this work the peer of modern dictionaries.

DIG. 1-4-02

**I desire to act as Canvasser** for the "Standard Dictionary, Cyclopedia, and Atlas of the World." Please send me information as to terms, etc.

Present Occupation.....

Previous Canvassing Experience.....

.....

Name.....

Address.....

**High-Class Canvassing Agents** Wanted to work in exclusive territory for the sale of this great work, on salary and commission basis. Only A1 men who are willing to make a thorough canvass need apply. **Fill out this Coupon** and mail it to us.

### UNIVERSAL KEY TO ALL LANGUAGES

The correct pronunciation of all the letters in Spanish, German, French, Italian, Swedish, and other languages can be quickly found in the universal Language-Key, especially prepared, with the aid of native linguists, for the "Standard."

### EASY TO CONSULT

Next to the spelling and pronunciation you want to find quickly in a dictionary the common every-day meaning of a word. The "Standard" is the *only dictionary* that gives you the *commonest meaning* first, and the rare and obsolete meanings and etymology afterward, thus making it the easiest of all dictionaries for consultation.

**SEND THIS**

**TO-DAY**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**PUBLISHERS,**
**30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK**

**Washington Educational League Coupon.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

*Gentlemen:* Please enroll me in the Washington Educational League. After notification by you (in no case before Jan. 20, 1902), I agree to send $2.00 and you are to forward me, transportation prepaid, the two-volume full Russia 20th Century Subscription Edition of the Standard Dictionary. I agree to pay the balance of the price ($20.00) in monthly instalments of $2.00.

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

DIG. 1-4-02



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIV., NO. 1 NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 611

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**PRICE.**—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

**RECEIPT** and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

**POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.**—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

**PRESENTATION COPIES.**—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

**PUBLISHERS' NOTE.**

THE INDEX of Vol. XXIII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers whose applications for indexes are already on file in our office. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with the indexes in future will please send us a postal-card request to that effect.

PUBLISHERS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST,
30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PANAMA OR NICARAGUA?

A NEW aspect has been given to the isthmian canal situation by the meeting of the Panama Canal stockholders in Paris at which, it is reported, the opinion prevailed that the United States should be invited to buy the canal at any price in order to save some of the money invested. A resolution was adopted by an "almost unanimous vote" declaring that "we are prepared to set aside the valuations which have been considered as the price asked and have been judged unacceptable, and offer to take as a basis and point of departure of the discussion we solicit, the figures and declarations contained in the conclusions of the (United States) Isthmian commission's report." Our commission, it will be recalled, thought that the completed work, rights, etc., of the Panama company were worth about $40,000,000. President Hutin, of the Panama company, thought they were worth $109,000,000, a figure that our commission considered "so unreasonable that its acceptance can not be recommended." The price, indeed, seemed to be the principal reason advanced by the commission, in its report, for recommending the Nicaragua route, and now that the Panama company has forced M. Hutin's resignation and shows a disposition to sell at any reasonable figure, a number of influential American newspapers are urging that the question of route be reopened and the Panama claims be given another hearing. Other papers of considerable weight think that we have had too much delay now, that the Panama negotiators have sinned away their day of grace, and that Congress should pass one of the Nicaragua Canal bills now before it, and the work be started at once. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The American people want a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They have patiently waited while investigations have been made and the question discussed in all its bearings. They now want action. If the Panama scheme is the better one and it can be carried out as cheaply as the Nicaragua scheme, they will approve its adoption. If not, not. But one thing they do not want and will not have, and that is more delay. It is action prompt and effective that is demanded. The wordy war should end and the work of building a canal begin without unnecessary delay."

"The trouble is, the Panama people are saying all this too late," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and the New York *Mail and Express* agrees that "the time has gone by for dealing with them," and "they should not be permitted to interpose new hindrances at Washington." "Their case would receive little consideration," thinks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "were not the transcontinental railroads behind them," a suspicion that occurs also to the Washington *Star*, which declares that "the whole play is for delay, for a postponement to another session, in the hope that perhaps next year some greater project may intervene to prevent action. Advocacy of the acceptance of the Panama offer at this stage of the case can only be interpreted as a blow at all canal construction." The San Diego *Union* says: "The entire Panama scheme has been tainted with failure and fraud for many years. The recent exposé of the methods followed by M. Hutin in his dickerings at Washington have made the project more obnoxious than ever to the people of this country. An isthmian canal is needed, and will be built; but it is not necessary, in order to accomplish that end, to buy a fiasco encumbered with all sorts of international complications." On the other side, *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., a port where a keen interest is taken in the canal project, declares that "the only proper place for the canal is at Panama," a view shared by the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which says: "From a purely engineering point of view it seems like a piece of consummate folly to dig a canal 190 miles long, utilizing a lake whose sand bottom is shifting and uncertain, when another route only 46 miles long, in which 40 per cent. of the excavation has been done, is offered upon terms that will insure this Government absolute ownership and control of the water-way and at a price which will keep the total cost within the estimated cost of the longer route." "Happily," says the New York *Evening Post*, "it is not too late for sober reconsideration," and it seems to the Boston *Herald* that matters have not gone so far as to prevent the acceptance of a good proposition. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* suspects that "some interest especially to be benefited by the Nicaraguan project" is behind the opposition to the Panama offer. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"There is no need of hurry; the commerce of the country will not suffer because of a short delay in the construction of an interoceanic waterway. It is essential to the success of the project that the shortest and most practicable route should be selected. If the French shareholders in the Panama company are willing to sell their property on reasonable terms, their proposition ought to be carefully investigated. A little care and discretion before the United States is committed irrevocably to any route may save this Government many millions of dollars."

The respective advantages of the two routes are reviewed as follows by the Chicago *News*:

"Owing to its greater length, the nature of the channel, and the cost of maintaining locks, the annual expense of the Nica-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ragua route is estimated at from $1,350,000 to $2,000,000 a year greater than that of the Panama waterway.

"Length. Nicaragua route, 190 miles; Panama route, 47 miles. Deducting the 59 miles across Lake Nicaragua where vessels may travel at full speed, the Nicaragua channel is 131 miles long, a difference of 84 miles in favor of the Panama route.

"The Nicaragua route is about 500 miles the shorter for vessels sailing from Atlantic to North American Pacific ports. From the Pacific ports of South America to the Atlantic ports thereof the Panama route is about 400 miles the shorter. The Nicaragua route is two or three days' sailing nearer the United States for steam vessels. For sailing vessels the Nicaragua route is from four to fourteen days nearer to San Francisco.

"Time of construction: An estimated advantage of two years in favor of Nicaragua.

"Health and climate: Nicaragua slightly cooler and climate somewhat more salubrious.

"There are fair harbors at both ends of the Panama route. Construction of Nicaragua harbors would be necessary, but that is already included in the estimate of cost.

"Several short curves on the Nicaragua route will impede navigation and give an advantage estimated to be worth $2,000,000 in favor of the Panama route.

"It will be seen that something is to be said on both sides. Arthur P. Davis, the chief hydrographer of the isthmian canal commission, making an estimate based upon a computation not only of cost but of the cash value of relative advantages to commerce, has figured an advantage of $35,400,000 in favor of the Panama route. The commission report just returned, however, avers that these advantages are offset by the superior facilities of the Nicaragua waterway for American shipping. Moreover, the commission estimated the cost of construction at only $189,000,000 in the case of Nicaragua and $253,000,000 in the case of Panama, basing this estimate on the ground that the Panama work already done, for which the French company now claims $109,000,000, is actually worth only $40,000,000. Doubtless if the French company had been content to ask a lower price the Panama channel would have much better chances of consideration than it has at present."

---

**An Exclusively American Exposition in London.**—According to an advertisement that appeared a few weeks ago, an exposition, exclusively American, is to be held at the Crystal Palace in London from May 1 to November 1, 1902. The projectors of the enterprise say:

"It is intended to demonstrate the immense commercial development which has taken place in the United States during recent years, and will be the largest and most important exposition of exclusively American exhibits ever assembled outside this country.

"It will afford a unique opportunity to American manufacturers seeking to further their export business, as coronation year will draw to the British metropolis the greatest number of provincial and foreign visitors ever before known.

"The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the American Society of London, which is composed of the most prominent American residents in England. The advisory committee includes the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Dudley Baines Forwood, and Sir Douglas Fox."

A correspondent writing from the London office of *The Iron Age* (New York) says:

"It is yet early to prophesy which section of American trade will be most prominent, but, judging by the number of contracts for space taken out by American metal-working firms, there can be little doubt that the iron and steel trades of America, both heavy and light, will be well represented. The value of these exhibitions naturally depends upon the number of exhibitors. In this instance the exhibition is absolutely unique, for it is to be exclusively devoted to American industries, and is yet to be held in London. The period over which the exhibition will extend is admirably chosen, for it clashes with no other of any importance.

"The decision to hold the exhibition in the grounds of the Crystal Palace is, on the whole, a wise one. The directors of this beautiful edifice have for some time past been steadily cultivating exhibitions of one sort and another; cycles, shoe and leather, naval and military, and other interests and trades have during the past two years found temporary lodgment under the glass dome of the Crystal Palace. The building alone covers 16 acres, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, while it is surrounded by ornamental grounds extending over 200 acres. During the summer months about 2,000,000 people visit the Crystal Palace. An exhibition held under these auspices is in the nature of things bound to be well advertised. Nor must it be forgotten that the Crystal Palace was built to house the great International Exhibition of 1851, so that in most respects, at any rate, the Crystal Palace is well suited for this purpose."

---

## SUGAR AND TOBACCO JOURNALS ON COLONIAL TARIFFS.

THE tobacco interests seem to be much less alarmed over the prospect of reciprocity or free trade with Cuba and the Philippines than are the sugar interests. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, published in the Louisiana cane-sugar region, says: "Let Cuban sugar pay the duty it has been paying. If it could do so under the oppressive government of Spain, when taxation was so heavy, it can do so to-day, and even if the sugar trust does not get its Cuban sugar in free, it is safe to say that it will not lose money. There is no reason in the world why any American industry should be sacrificed either to Cuba or the sugar trust." The New Orleans *Sugar Planters' Journal* says similarly:

"There has been displayed, we regret to say, a lack of sufficient aggressiveness on the part of the sugar planters of this State as regards opposing the nefarious attempt of the sugar trust to grant Cuba free admittance of sugars to this country and so tend to ruin the domestic sugar industry. This is the time for action. A number of planters have suggested that as there is a surplus in the treasury of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, now would be the occasion to make use of it. It is certain that it could be put to no better use than to spend it in the sending on to Washington of some of our representative sugar planters, members of both parties, and keeping them there until the death-knell has been sounded over the trust's aspirations to foist free Cuban sugar on us."

The tobacco papers look at the situation with more equanimity. The Washington correspondent of *The United States Tobacco Journal* (New York) calls attention to the new tariff bill for the Philippines, in which the full Dingley rates are set up between those islands and the States, and remarks that "with this fact in mind, the annexation free-trade Cuban bugaboo will lose its terrors in the mind of every sensible business man throughout the country." *Tobacco* (New York), however, calls to mind rather the case of Porto Rico, whose products are now admitted duty free, and counsels acquiescence in reciprocity or lower tariff rates in the hope that such conciliatory measures will make the Cubans contented with independence and stop the agitation for annexation. "The cigar manufacturers," it avers, "would rather 'bear the ills' of a lower tariff on Cuban cigars and tobacco than do anything that might hasten the day when Cuban products would come into this country free, like those from Porto Rico." The Danville (Va.) *Tobacco Journal* says that tobacco can be raised much cheaper in the United States than in Cuba, and that "even with a fifty-per-cent. reduction in the specific duty and the abolishing of the *ad valorem* duty, American cigars would have an advantage of $23 a thousand over Cuban cigars." *The Southern Tobacconist*, of Richmond, Va., says:

"We are told by those who should know best whereof they speak that all the Havana tobacco made in Cuba coming free into this country would not materially reduce the profits of the in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

creasing home product or factories, but would on the contrary rather enhance both in value, because the more Havana at cheaper prices the more blending with our domestic tobacco, and tho the latter and cheaper cigars would find greater demand and ensure better business; if this is relatively so as regards Cuba and United States tobacco, it holds all the better to the good, so to say, as relates to China, Japan, and the East generally, where they have just begun really to appreciate and to use our tobacco."

Says the Manila *American*:

"The possibilities of the tobacco business in the Philippine Islands is very great. Probably not more than one-fourth of the land that is adapted to the profitable raising of tobacco is under cultivation. And the tobacco land that is now cultivated, because of the wasteful and primitive methods of cultivation employed, does not produce nearly so much as it might.

"The demand for Manila cigars and Philippine tobacco in the United States is steadily increasing. And free trade between these islands and the United States would eventually put millions of dollars into the pockets of present and prospective tobacco planters. Nowhere in the world can tobacco be grown under more favorable conditions than in parts of the Philippines."

## IS THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY CLOSED?

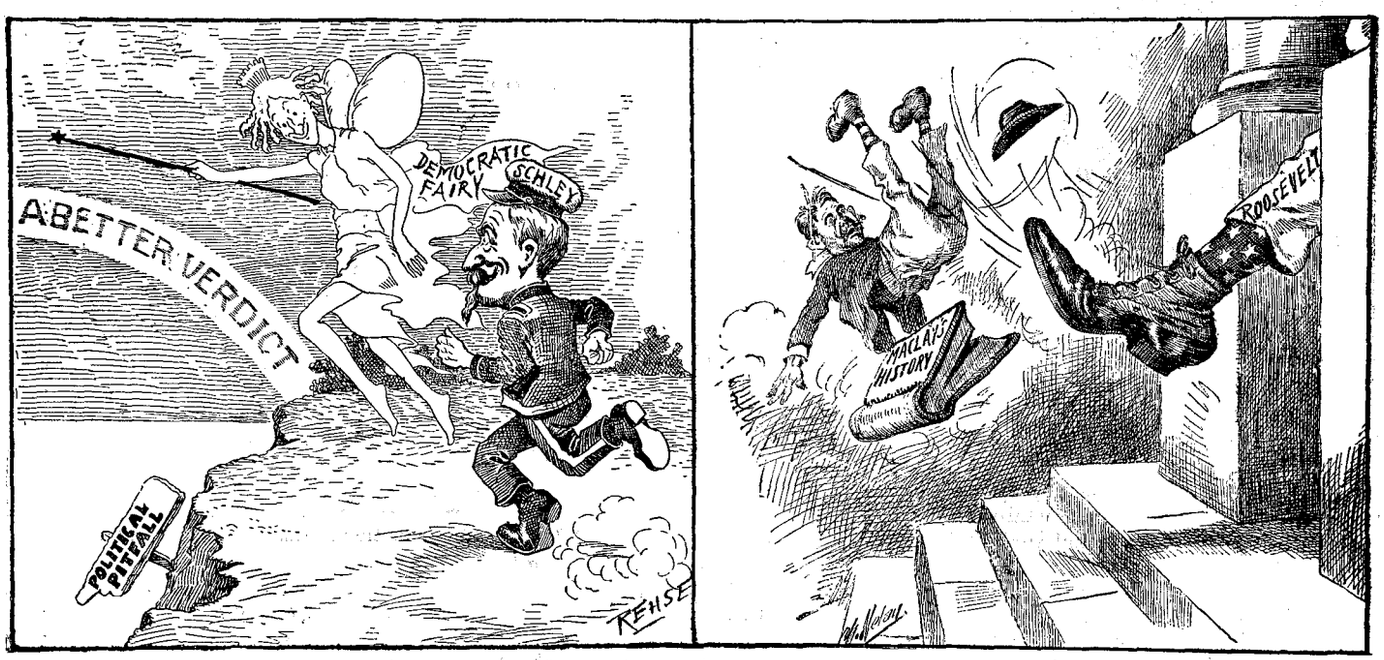
THE President's rebuke to General Miles for discussing the report of the Schley court, his dismissal of Maclay, and his reported intention to veto any action by Congress that would tend to keep alive the Schley controversy are taken to indicate that he wants the dispute dropped. In this he is supported by the pro-Sampson papers, by the papers that have taken a neutral position, and by a large part of the pro-Schley press. This result seems to be due to the divided opinion of the court, which gives each side some ground for claiming a victory. A considerable number of the Schley papers, however, continue to ask for an investigation by Congress, while others, willing to let the case of Admiral Schley rest where it is, are calling for an investigation of the Navy Department.

"Schley has substantially won his case before the tribunal of last resort, the American people," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "and he should be content with that." The Chicago *Journal* says, too, that Admiral Dewey's view "is the country's view," and "must be history's view, for it is the eternal and unalterable truth," and it thinks, therefore, that "there is no need for investigation on the part of Congress," since "the Schley controversy has been settled, and settled right." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis *News*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, the Kansas City *Star*, the Hartford *Times*, the Baltimore *Herald*, the Salt Lake *Herald*, the Columbus *Citizen*, and the Sacramento *Record-Union*.

The papers that have not been bitterly partizan on either side are practically unanimous in urging that the affair be considered closed. They argue that since no decision in favor of either side will be accepted by the other, further investigation and agitation are useless. Some of the papers that take this stand are the Philadelphia *Record* and *Press*, the New York *Tribune* and *Mail and Express*, the Boston *Herald*, the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the Washington *Star*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Nashville *American* and *Banner*, the Louisville *Post*, and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Many of the Schley papers, however, object strongly against letting the matter rest without a further effort to vindicate the admiral. "If the officials do succeed in closing the controversy now," declares the Chicago *News*, "it must be admitted that the conclusion of the case is not one that is calculated to secure public confidence in the management of the naval and military affairs of the nation." The verdict of the court is "a gross perversion of justice and must be repudiated," declares the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, and it seems to the Philadelphia *Times* that there is "only one way" to put an end to this naval scandal, "and that is by doing justice." Several papers call upon Congress to take up the matter. Among them are the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Richmond *Dispatch*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Houston *Post*, the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and the Jacksonville *Times-Union*. The last-named paper says:

"The good name of the soldier is his dearest earthly possession, and the people should not forget that Admiral Schley is now technically under the ban as guilty of remissness in the discharge of his duty and neglect of orders. History must take note of the verdict of the court-martial, and none who write the books for schools will dare go behind the returns—thus it will come about that American youth will be taught that Schley is unworthy of reverence or regard—if the matter be dropped where it has been left. Such a punishment would be enough to break




"BEWARE, TAKE CARE, SHE'S FOOLING THEE."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

HISTORIAN MACLAY'S VINDICATION.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

CARTOON SNAP-SHOTS OF SCHLEY AND MACLAY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the pride of any man, and the general support and approval of the present generation, who know the facts, will be small consolation, when history has been written by another generation.

"It is in the light of this reflection that we must take Mr. Rayner's advice that the admiral appeal his case and beg that Congress take it up as a last resort. We hope Congress will do so without delay, and await no request from the admiral; the desire to do simple justice in a matter so important should be incentive enough."

The Navy Department "ring," which many of the Schley papers think is at the bottom of the whole "persecution" of the admiral, comes in for its share of attention. "What the people want to know," says the Indianapolis *News*, "is not simply whether Admiral Schley has been mistreated, but whether their Navy Department is in the control of a clique, and organized to punish those who refuse to do homage to the dominant influences. What is needed is an investigation of the Navy Department from top to bottom. In this way we can, if not right present wrongs, at least prevent other wrongs in the future." Other Schley papers, that are willing to drop the case of the admiral, but want to take up that of the Secretary, are the Chicago *Chronicle*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and *Leader*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

The New York *Sun*, the Boston *Transcript* and *Journal*, the Providence *Journal*, and other friends of Admiral Sampson do not express any wish for further hearings or investigations of the matter.

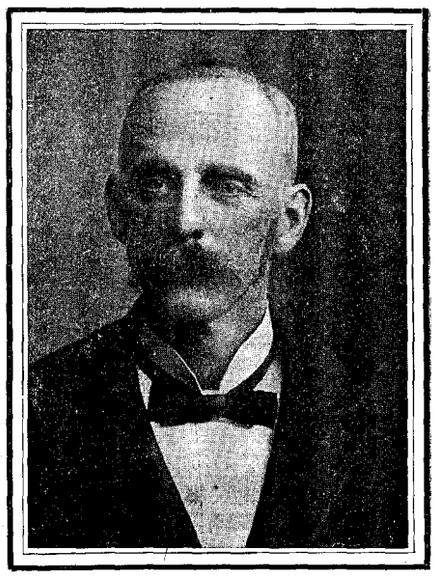
## GOVERNOR SHAW FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LITTLE criticism of a hostile sort greets the choice of Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to succeed Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) regards Mr. Shaw's acceptance as the end of his Presidential "boom," and remarks that "thus this selection, like that of Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, for Postmaster-General, is apparently made with a view of strengthening the candidacy of the President in the contest of 1904." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) thinks that Governor Shaw's training in finance has hardly been sufficient to warrant the appointment, and hints that politics may have had something to do with it. It says:

WHO WILL DROP NEXT?
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"In addition to being a lawyer and politician, Governor Shaw is a country banker, being president of institutions at Denison and Manilla, Ia., towns of 2,700 and 700 population, respectively. Ordinarily, even long experience with the monetary problems of such communities as these would hardly be considered adequate training for such a position as the Secretaryship of the Treasury. But since Payne, the corporation politician, was chosen for the Postmaster-Generalship, the public is somewhat prepared for surprises from the President, and less inclined than heretofore to look for careful selections on account of special fitness. In Payne's case it was obviously the politician and the friend of large corporate interests that the President wanted. In Shaw's case it may be the politician and the governor of a granger State, who seems to be particularly popular with the agricultural element, while enjoying a wide degree of general public confidence."

Governor Shaw distinguished himself in 1896 by his frank advocacy of the gold standard when the politicians of the Middle West were treating that topic in a very gingerly manner. The next year he was elected Governor, and was re-elected two years later with double his original plurality. In 1898 he was chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. Governor Shaw is one of the most distinguished Methodist laymen in the Mississippi valley, and has represented the Des Moines conference four times in the quadrennial general conference of that denomination. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that it is not a matter for regret that a Secretary has been chosen who "is and always has been far removed from the influences of Wall Street," and who "is as free from trust alliances and entanglements as he is from association with great financial institutions." Several papers note the increasing influence that Iowa is acquiring in national affairs. She will now have two places in the Cabinet, the Secretaryships of Agriculture and the Treasury, and the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is also regarded as one of the leaders of the Senate.



GOV. LESLIE M. SHAW, OF IOWA.
To be Secretary of the Treasury.

A New York view of this Western appointment may be seen in the following comment by *The Evening Post*, a paper that is in sympathetic touch with the financial circles of the metropolis:

"Governor Shaw has grown in his office, and has steadily impressed himself upon the nation. He was a great figure at the Indianapolis convention for the promotion of currency reform, four years ago, and his speech on that occasion was one of the ablest expositions of sound doctrine that the long controversy over the gold standard developed. He is the sort of man who masters fundamental principles, and then knows how to set them forth in a way to impress and convince people who are not students of financial problems. A Secretary of this class can be trusted, not only to go right himself, but also to know how to keep in touch with the country as he advances.

"The nation is now, for the first time, to have a Secretary of the Treasury who lives in a country town in the Western part of a great agricultural State which lies beyond the Mississippi River. We are glad that the new head of the Department comes from such an enviromnent in the heart of the country. It is not true, as New Yorkers are apt to think, that only a great financier from New York or Chicago or some other large city is qualified for the place. We have great respect for the country banker who has carefully studied broad questions and worked out sound conclusions, and who often understands, far better than the city-bred man, the feelings of the people and the best way of commanding their approval. The nation is to be congratulated that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a President may look to a small town like Dalton in Massachusetts, with only 3,014 inhabitants, or Denison in Iowa, with but 3,646, for a man worthy to succeed the Chicago banker who is about to retire from public service at Washington. It is also cause for rejoicing that the President seeks to honor such excellent representatives of American manhood as the two unpretending Governors whom he has invited to enter his Cabinet during the past week."

## SOCIALIST OPINION OF THE NEW ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

AS the success of the new capital-labor arbitration commission (discussed in these columns last week) will depend largely upon what the capitalists and laborers think of it, it would be interesting if a frank expression of opinion could be had from large numbers on both sides. The labor union journals (many of which appear monthly) may afford an idea of unionist estimate of the commission; in the mean time the Socialist weeklies are very outspoken on the topic. The Socialist papers profess to speak for the workingman, altho their party polls only about 130,000 votes, a very small fraction of the workingmen's vote. (Herbert N. Casson, in his new book on American labor, estimates that there are 5,000,000 wage-workers in the large factory cities alone.) According to the Socialist view, any truce or compromise between capital and labor is deplorable, and is merely a scheme for riveting more tightly the chains of labor.

The Chicago *Workers' Call* terms the whole affair a "farce," and the National Civic Federation, which started the movement, a "conglomeration of exploiters, reformers, and dupes." The labor leaders who took part in the conference it calls "fakirs," and declares that they are "all well-tried tools of capitalism, all fawning and cringing before the great men who graciously express their willingness to consider both sides of the question impartially." The Seattle *Socialist* thinks that the labor leaders show "folly" and "idiocy," because "they can not or will not see that the conflict between labor and capital MUST continue as long as employer and employee remain," for "to maintain the latter means to maintain the wage system, and the perpetuation of the wage system means the perpetuation of injustice, of exploitation, and of the robbery of the workers." The prominent part taken by Senator Hanna excites the derision of the two papers just quoted, and *The Missouri Socialist* (St. Louis) does not doubt that "Hanna's anxiety in the present case, his desire to bring about a 'friendly relation between labor and capital,' is the result of his desire to continue the power of the capitalist class, which he knows can not be done unless something is done in the 'friendly relation' direction; that is, unless they hoodwink the working class into the continued belief that their interests are identical with the interests of capital." The New York *Worker* says:

"This industrial peace conference will not settle the labor question, will not put an end to the war between labor and capital, any more than the famous international peace conference held at The Hague put an end to the war between nations. Since The Hague conference, the United States has gone right on with its war in the Philippines; within a few months England inaugurated a war of aggression in South Africa; then came the Chinese war, with many minor conflicts. In fact, ever since the delegates of the various nations assembled in that conference promised to work for international peace, the world has been convulsed with war.

"The reason is plain. The Hague conference did not even try to REMOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR—the rivalry of capitalists in the world market. Leaving that cause in full operation, it was impossible that any peace pledges the nations might make should bind them when occasion for war arose.

"In exactly the same way, this industrial peace conference has not tried to remove the cause of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, and injunctions. That cause is the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class, setting the interests of the two classes in direct opposition. That cause remaining in full operation, the pledges made by Hanna and Schwab on the one hand, or by Gompers and Mitchell on the other, however honestly made, NEITHER WILL NOR CAN BIND THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTIES TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE WHEN THE OCCASION FOR INDUSTRIAL WAR ARISES."

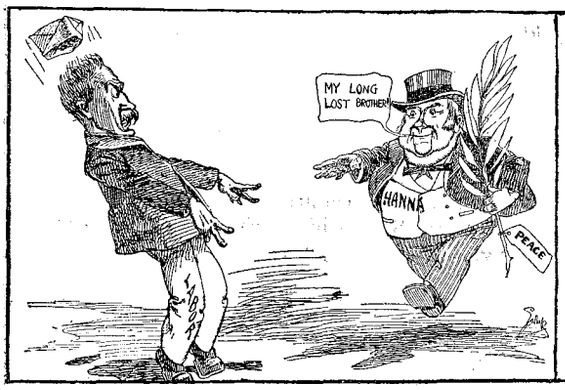
The Cleveland *Citizen* gives its idea of what would happen if a great strike were referred to the new commission. It says:

"Not the least important phase of this movement is the prospective lining up of the gentlemen named above when a crucial test is made. We will say, for example, that next spring the iron and steel workers will attempt to recover lost ground or that the miners will demand some concession. The trouble is finally referred to the committee of thirty-six for adjudication. The whole country, we will be assured by the newspapers, will expect a decision that will be accepted as final by both sides.

"Despite their sweet-sounding phrases, the capitalist brethren will stand up for the employers and the labor brethren will stand by the workers. But does any sane man believe Grover Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, MacVeagh, Eckels, Milburn, and the rest will take the side of the employees? The very thought of such a situation is sufficient to awaken the risibilities of a brass monkey.

"Cleveland and his colleagues will protect the dear public—altho the public is constituted almost wholly of the working class—by taking sides with Hanna and Schwab on all important questions, and they will show how unjust Bro. Labor is in making demands of Bro. Capitalist, how prices would be raised 'arbitrarily' by forcing wages upward, how industry would be injured, how capital would be driven away, and similar gush that we have heard for many years. In a crisis the capitalists will have a majority and use it to cast odium upon the unions, arouse the prejudices of the ignorant, and sow the seeds of dissension. They have done it before.

"We can not see that any good can come in union officials hobnobbing with those who have mercilessly attacked labor upon every occasion, and such speeches as those made by Sargent and Phillips will cause many workingmen to believe and charge that




LABOR: "Ain't this sort of sudden, Mark?"
—*The Denver News.*

THE PASSING OF THE MIDDLEMAN.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

LABOR LEADERS, THE NEW AND THE OLD.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they sold out. Unionism will be enervated and robbed of the spirit of class-consciousness and aggression and damaged in other ways.

"We believe that we express the sentiments of a strong, militant, growing minority of the trade-union movement when we declare that there is no compromise, no identity of interests, between those who live on wages and those who thrive on profits. The labor problem will only be solved when the Rockefellers and Schwabs, the Hannas and Clevelands, get off labor's back—when the profit-mongering system of capitalism is abolished and Socialism is instituted."

## COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF THIRTY LEADING COUNTRIES.

THE fact that the United States leads the world in the excess of its exports over its imports is noted in a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Statistics. Many economists look upon a nation's import trade as the measure of its dependence upon other countries, and look upon its export trade as a measure of the dependence of other countries upon it. If that be true, it is remarked, the world is more dependent upon the United States than upon any other country, for our export trade is the largest, while the United States stands fourth in imports, the measure of its dependence upon others; and the excess of our exports over our imports amounts to $40,000,000 a month, a figure that is not even approached by any other nation on earth. The United Kingdom, Germany, and France, which are considered our closest commercial rivals, show decided balances the other way, that of the United Kingdom amounting to more than $90,000,000 a month. In fact, the Treasury bulletin shows that in two-thirds of the countries listed the imports exceed the exports. The bulletin says:

"The countries which show an excess of imports over exports are Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

"The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

| Country. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | $71,830,923 | $113,864,852 |
| British India | 21,598,811 | 31,565,179 |
| Austria-Hungary | 28,098,202 | 30,311,995 |
| European Russia | 22,818,000 | 27,373,000 |
| Argentina | 9,106,347 | 15,725,763 |
| Brazil | 5,098,794 | 15,051,841 |
| Mexico | 5,336,301 | 6,239,474 |
| Chile | 3,909,702 | 5,100,104 |
| Rumania | 3,489,856 | 4,503,340 |
| Uruguay | 2,260,573 | 3,328,445 |

"The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the twenty countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

| Country. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | $207,886,450 | $113,205,085 |
| Germany | 111,593,666 | 87,831,833 |
| France | 77,535,900 | 66,226,000 |
| Netherlands | 65,922,642 | 56,790,923 |
| Belgium | 34,355,000 | 28,021,000 |
| Italy | 29,671,765 | 21,797,747 |
| Switzerland | 16,744,325 | 13,127,100 |
| Canada | 15,041,265 | 13,759,063 |
| Spain | 13,470,853 | 10,025,803 |
| Japan | 11,254,785 | 9,597,743 |
| China | 13,446,163 | 9,553,055 |
| Turkey | 7,832,000 | 5,665,000 |
| Egypt | 5,735,378 | 5,701,025 |
| Denmark | 8,203,031 | 5,326,500 |
| Cuba | 5,451,713 | 5,254,530 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 7,491,103 | 4,075,565 |
| Norway | 5,931,944 | 3,549,735 |
| Portugal | 5,715,463 | 2,425,954 |
| Philippine Islands | 2,516,539 | 1,903,417 |
| Greece | 2,017,292 | 1,070,712 |

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"The countries which have a balance in their favor, or, as the protectionist might put it, 'produce more than they consume,' are chiefly the South American republics and the United States. On the continent, only Austria and European Russia occupy a similar position, all the other countries importing more than they export. Among the importing countries must also be reckoned England. The showing thus made is, of course, exactly what might have been expected in view of what has been going on during the past few months, and no doubt will be taken by the Europeans who have been talking about the 'American peril' as a striking corroboration of their fears. It is true that the growth of American manufacturing and of our exports of capital has been coincident with more sedulous exclusion of European goods by higher duties on our side of the ocean, but the main reason for the unfavorable conditions on the Continent must be found in the general depression in manufacturing which has prevailed there, and in the growth of industrial combinations in tariff-protected countries. How these trusts, by their attempt to raise prices, have really opened the market for increased imports of American goods may be seen in the cases of coal and manufactures of iron and steel. The remedy for these industrial evils lies in freer conditions of trade, and not in the higher duties recommended as a palliative."

## JOAQUIN MILLER'S PLEA FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

IT may surprise those who favor Chinese exclusion for the sake of the Pacific-coast interests to hear that the Pacific-coast people want the Chinese, and are hoping that the exclusion bars will be let down. Joaquin Miller, who has lived on the Pacific coast for fifty years, and has visited almost every county in the coast States, declares in an article in *The North American Review* that all the people of that region, except the labor unions of the cities, are a unit in favor of Chinese immigration; and the city laborers, he declares, are in a very small minority. The "silent men at the front, of the forest and the field," he says, "outnumber the noisy city 'laborer,' so called, ten to one, altho you would think the figures exactly reversed, to hear the city man and read his noisy resolutions." "I am a laboring man," he continues; "I have never aspired or attained to much beyond hard work. I have built miles of stone wall here, planted thousands and thousands of trees, worked alongside of all sorts of 'hands' right here, as all know, for the past fifteen years, all the time when not at work elsewhere, and so it is that I know what a real laboring-man is." "The so-called 'laboring-man,'" he avers, "who is not one in ten of the real laboring-men, simply is a beggar and a bully. He does not want to work. He only wants to get something for nothing. . . . And I say that, so long as the city of San Francisco, and the State of California, and the Federal Government pander to and try to please and appease this ignorant mob of outlaws, who crowd the saloons and in their drunken desperation tear to pieces honest men who want to work but refuse to associate with them, just so long will San Francisco remain a reproach, as it has been all the season past."

The Chinaman, in contrast, appears to Mr. Miller to be a refined gentleman. The Chinese are "the best-educated people in the world," we are told, and are honest to a degree unknown in this country. As to their cleanliness, Mr. Miller says:

"The Chinese in the placer mines, where I worked alongside of them for years, always took time, at the end of a day's work, to entirely change their clothes and take a bath. I never knew a Chinese miner who did not. I never knew any other foreign miner who did. In fact, I never knew one of the other foreigners to take a bath of any kind, except by accident. The Chinese are the cleanest people in person in the world, except, perhaps, the English gentlemen who take their daily 'dip.'

"In conclusion, let me say I never saw a drunken Chinaman, I never saw a Chinese beggar. I never knew or heard of a lazy one. I sat as county judge of Grant County, Oregon, for four

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years, where the miners had sold out to the Chinese to such an extent that the larger half of the mining properties was Chinese. Yet in all that time there was not one criminal case involving a Chinaman, and but one civil one, and in the latter case a white man was finally indicted by his fellow citizens for perjury."

The "wild cry" against the Chinese, we are assured, is "simply sensation," due to the newspapers, "and there is nothing in this world so conscienceless and cowardly as the average American newspaper; except, perhaps, the average American politician." Mr. Miller goes on to say:

"This outcry has widened and spread, until to-day there are few property-owners in San Francisco who care to have their real sentiments on the subject published. But I repeat that all the tax-paying and substantial citizens of our cities and the real laborers of our Pacific empire, from Alaska to San Diego, want and need these people with us, for, as Senator Morton said, they do 'the lowest work.' The man with a home, whether he has a little shop or a little farm, does not want his wife and growing children to cook, wash, and do chamber work, when he can get a silent and submissive little Mongolian to do it for a song. I tell you more: the real laborer on this coast is a Christian, and when he reflects that 'the little, brown man' is starving, starving for work, and that his people at home are literally starving for the dollar or two a week, which is all he asks when he first comes to us, why, this Christian man wants to open his home to him, and his heart, too, and give him work. We have, perhaps, the finest, best people in the world on this Pacific coast, the select of the republic, and we can keep this standard up, and even advance it, and do Christian good at the same time, by not only allowing but inviting the little brown men to come. For our ambitious and splendid white boy or white girl can not get on nearly so well at school if kept at home to do washing, do chamber work, and help mother to do what Senator Morton called 'the lowest work' about the house. The foreign girl simply will not go away from the city; and even in the city, if we except the Swede, German, and the like, she must have light work and heavy wages. My work as a teacher, talker at teachers' institutes, colleges, and so on, has, in the last four years, taken me into nearly every county in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, and I have nowhere heard one voice in favor of the Chinese exclusion act, but the contrary, at all times and places. The Chinese are particularly wanted in the great Southwest.

"I can count letters from women by hundreds, begging that this brutal act be not perpetuated. Our women here in this warm land are not so strong. They must have 'help,' and they can not depend on foreign white 'help,' and their daughters must go to school.

"Now a word about the 'hordes' that are to 'overrun us.' Senator Morton estimated that we had about 75,000 Chinese in California. We may have that number now; we may have only half so many, but I think, at one time, we have had at least a quarter of a million. This was when the placer mines were open to all, and the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton graduate shoveled dirt in the same gulch with 'John,' and found him a very quiet, cleanly little fellow, from the Oregon Sierra to the Sierra Madre. And when the graduate, the gentleman, got his claim washed out, he sold it to 'John' for gold and went home; and John sold it to his newly arrived cousin, 'on tick,' and went home also. Then the cousin worked the claim to the bed-rock and went home, too.

"So things went on till the first Pacific railroad was built, and when the last old claim was worked out, as a rule, the Chinaman went home. The quarter million of Chinese, without any restriction at all, had dwindled to about 75,000. Thus much for the 'hordes' that are to overrun us. How illogical that the yellow element of the American press should be forever boasting of American valor, and yet constantly warning us to beware of the 'hordes of degraded Mongolians that are to overrun us.'"

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

POSSIBLY Maclay will decide to write a history of how it feels.—*The Hartford Post.*

"WHAT'S that fellow doing out there in mid-ocean with a kite?" "He's trying to tap the wireless line."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IF the French commission which has come over to discover how trusts are made should find out, it might tell Congress.—*The Chicago News.*

IF it were necessary, we believe General Miles would even go so far as to have his picture taken for the Schley cause.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE editor of the *Congressional Record* should put the McLaurin-Tillman controversy in his colored supplement.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THOSE Bulgarian brigands might obtain the rest of their prize-money by coming to this country and going into vaudeville.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PHILADELPHIA will soon send the Liberty Bell and a number of City Councilmen to the Charleston Exposition. She wants the bell back.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PLATT says he is going to prosecute William Allen White to the bitter end. Platt seems to have got hold of the bitter end right at the start.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE isthmian canal can not be considered a joke any longer. Later on, however, the contractors may indulge in a few digs at Uncle Sam's expense.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL MACARTHUR says we are planting American ideas of beneficence in the Philippines. Incidentally we have planted a great many Filipinos along with the ideas.—*The Manila American.*

LATER on the Post-Office Department may decide to exclude the *Congressional Record* from the mails. It is largely an advertising scheme and much of its matter is deceptious and deleterious.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

EVEN living in the Philippines has its advantages. If life here does not fit us for heaven, it may accustom us, in a measure at least, to the tortures said to be meted out to the wicked in the other place.—*The Manila American.*

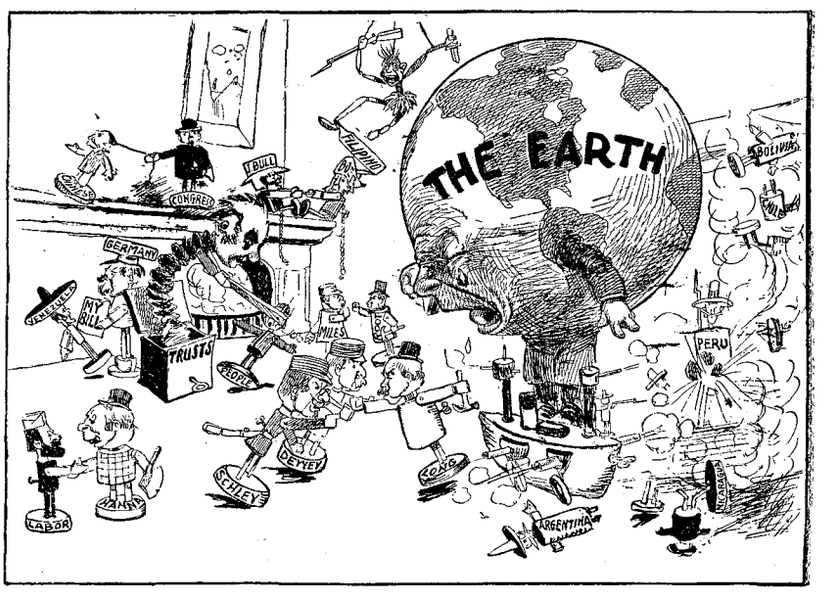
BOSTON is to have a college in which young women will be taught electricity, mining, engineering, naval construction and architecture, thus hastening the coming of the happy day when men will not have to work.—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*

NUMEROUS Republican organs commend Senator Hoar's plan to maroon the Anarchists and let them run their own island. This is all very well, but what about allowing the people of other islands who are not Anarchists to do the same thing?—*The Commoner.*

A BOSTON man found three split infinitives in the President's message, and immediately afterward Boston went Democratic by 20,000. The President will have to be careful of his English if he expects to have the support of Boston.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

RATHER serious humor was that of the Chicago street-railway company which, in issuing passes to aldermen last week, made each pass read: "Pass So-and-So, employe." While some aldermen do not object to being street-car employes, the wage being fat and strictly confidential, none of them can be expected to relish being so described on their passes.—*The Public, Chicago.*

THE price of wheat is the result of demand and supply; the present price of copper is the result of demand and deliver.—*The New York World.*




THE KID: "Gee, what kind of an old Santa Claus was here?" —*The Denver News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE BOOKS THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE.

EDMUND GOSSE, one of the foremost of living critics, has been giving some advice to readers bewildered by the conflicting lists of "best books" with which we have been flooded during recent years. He is certainly well qualified to speak on this subject, for, as he himself confesses, he was the first to draw up a catalog of "best books,"—"an offense of sufficient enormity," remarks the Washington *Post*, "as it has probably been responsible for similar performances by hundreds of ambitious *littérateurs* and perspiring Chautauquans." He says (writing in *Lippincott's Magazine*, December):

EDMUND GOSSE.

"What the list of books which I enumerated as indispensable exactly was I have forgotten. But I am sure that it included Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson' and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Among Shakespeare's plays, certainly 'Hamlet.' I must have named 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Don Quixote,' and Goethe's 'Faust' in a list that included 'Tom Jones,' I am certain, because some moralist expostulated with me afterward. As I am easy-going, I will put 'The Arabian Nights' instead of 'Tom Jones.' What of Dickens? Surely 'Pickwick.' I am inclined to say Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' and to finish with 'Robinson Crusoe.' Here, then, are ten indispensable books, by familiarity with which a man may certainly hope to escape from the charge of being wholly unlettered. If he is ignorant of these ten, he can not escape from it. Of course, all of these throw out side-branches and offer parallel advantages. If 'Hamlet,' we may say, why not 'Othello'? and if 'Faust,' why not 'Tartuffe'? Quite so; and the ten thus lead to twenty, and the twenty to as many as you will. It will be observed that my little rudimentary list contains no non-dramatic poetry, no theology, no history, no philosophy,—nothing that in any degree requires or presupposes previous technical study. It merely tries to come down to the very bone of literary reading that is in an equal degree entertaining and instructive."

The scope and purport of lists of "best books" have considerably changed, observes Mr. Gosse, since he drew up this first and most tentative of them, and in many of the most widely circulated lists "a display of the erudition of the list-makers seems to have been preferred to the requirements of the people for whose use the list is made." He continues:

"What names are wanted in a handy list of obvious books are neither those of obscure Indian erudition nor of ephemeral romance nor of pure every-day utility. Pliny says that it is well to read much, but not many things; our modern vice is to read many things, and yet not much. After we have read much,—that is to say, after we have grounded ourselves on the soundest culture,—we are free, if we like, to read many things, such as folk-lore and entomology and even the 'Mahábhárata.' It is not necessary or wholesome that the average man should read all books. If he tries to do so, he is instantly invaded by mental bewilderment. But there are certain books which, if he has not read, he is at a constant disadvantage in moving among educated persons. He fails to perceive the line of thought, he does not understand the humor, of his friends. He misses the extreme pleasure of following the continuity of the intellect of mankind. We have all known such people; at the play they ask their neighbors why Polonius is lurking behind the curtain, and at church they wonder who the preacher can have meant by 'Christian' and 'Hopeful.'. They interrupt conversation to exclaim, '"The cynosure of neighboring eyes." What an odd expression!' These are the people, I take it, for whom lists of the best books are requisite.

"If so, we ought, surely, to beware of weighing down these lists with pedantry on the one hand or with triviality on the other. Such a man as I have just described does not want to be recommended to read 'Ben Hur'; he probably knows it from cover to cover. He does not want to be urged to plunge into the 'Bhagavadgítá,' for he certainly would be drowned in it at once. But he does want to be led gently to Walter Scott and to Dickens, to Milton and to Shakespeare. He who should carefully read these four writers alone, even if he should look at nothing else, might become a man of high and distinguished cultivation. He who has not read these four, no matter what else he may have read, is imperfectly equipped as a student in the rudiments of English. It is not a question of whether these are or are not the best English authors, but these are unquestionably the writers in whom the genius of the nation has expressed itself with the most lasting popularity, those who have stored the national memory fullest with figures and sayings, and those without whose companionship the mental adventures of a modern Anglo-Saxon are left most featureless."

"I should say that each individual is bound to have a certain familiarity with Gray's 'Elegy,'" adds Mr. Gosse, "and a nodding acquaintance with the 'Essays of Bacon' I insist upon. He will find Izaak Walton's 'Lives' delightful reading, but it is not essential; on the other hand, he must have read Boswell's 'Dr. Johnson,' or he knows nothing." The writer concludes:

"At the present time, when the production of books is so excessively enlarged, there is a danger that the modest reader may despair at the threshold, and never have the courage to enter the library at all. He knows not where to start among the endless myriads of volumes, and he may easily perish of perpetual thirst in the very fountain of literary waters. But, fortunately, the chaos is not so pathless as it seems, and for some reason or other which defies analysis there are a few works among these millions which have contrived, preeminently, to attract and to hold the attention of Englishmen, generation after generation. There are not very many of these; a considerable proportion of them are exceedingly short, and there is no reason why the busiest of men, if his notice is definitely drawn to them, should not be able to master them all, with no special effort or expenditure of time. If he does so, he is equipped for private reading; he has the threads in his own hand, and has but to follow them in whatever direction he wishes them to lead him. But he is almost sure to make mistakes and lose his time if he has not a guide to the greatest names at the outset, and to supply this guide is, in my opinion, the proper aim and the only excuse for the existence of tabulated lists of 'The Best Books.'"

---

**Emperor William as an Art Patron.**—Not content with his multitudinous activities in other fields, the Kaiser has blossomed out as an art patron and critic. Some time ago he conceived the idea of creating a "Sieges Allee,"—an avenue bordered by heroic statuary representing the great victors of the German race—and he entrusted its execution to the accomplished sculptor, Prof. Reinhold Begas. The plan having been successfully carried to completion, Emperor William gave a dinner in the royal palace to the collaborating artists, and took advantage of the occasion to ventilate his views on art. Comparing himself to the art patrons of the Renaissance, he expressed the belief that he, like them, had encouraged the formation of a distinctive school of art. He said that Germany could proudly poin to many artistic productions almost equaling in excellence thos of the classical era, and he hoped that German art would remai

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

true to the antique traditions. "Art," he said, "should educate the people and offer ideals to the lower classes after a hard day's toil. The cultivation of the ideal is the highest mission of civilization, and if we are to be and remain a model for other nations in this respect, the whole people must work in unison. . . . In all lands there is the deepest respect for German sculpture. May this be maintained."

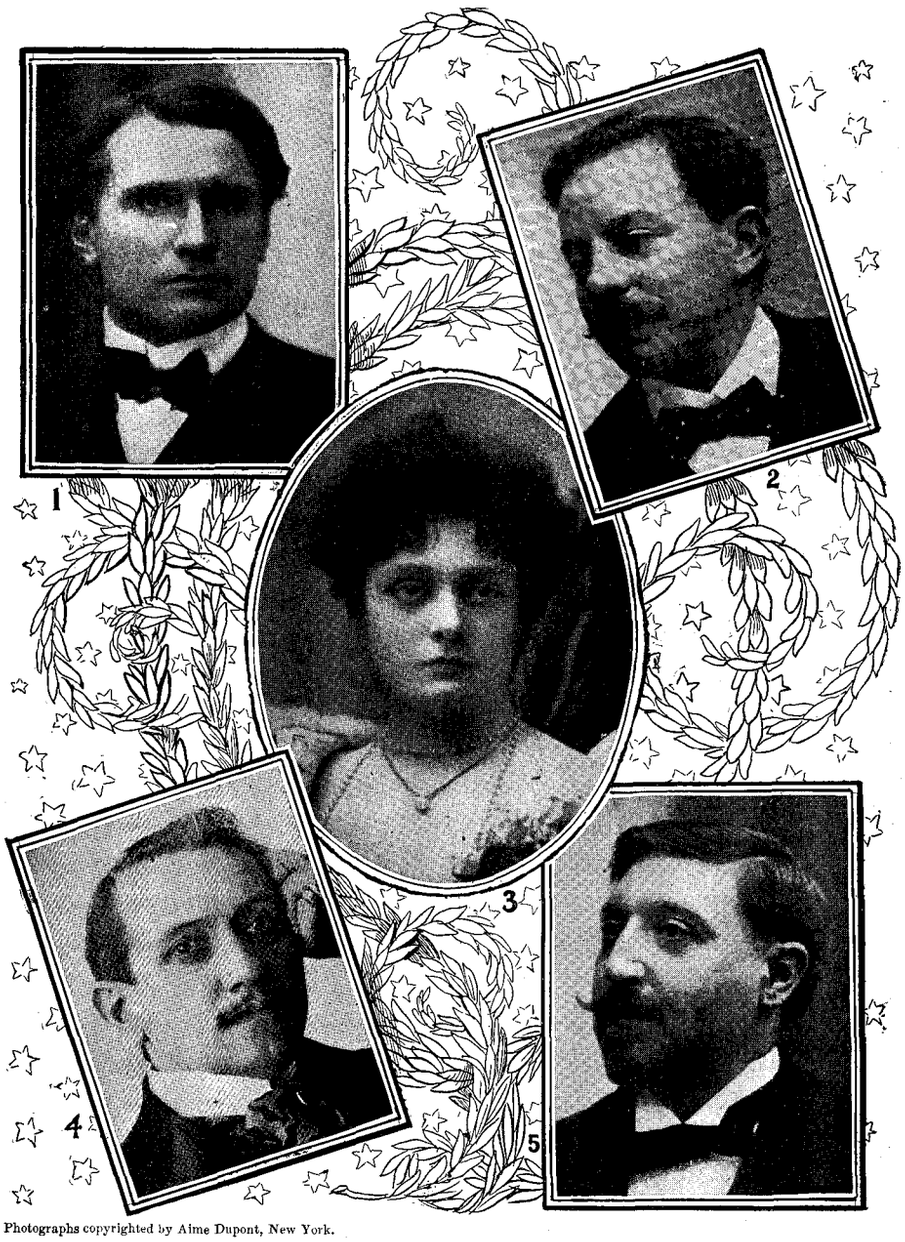
Commenting on the Kaiser's utterance, the New York *Evening Post* declares that the standing reproach against modern German sculpture is its "dull, pseudo-classical quality," and that the Emperor seems to wish to emphasize this commonplaceness. It continues:

"Of course, as things go to-day, the views of potentates on matters of general esthetics are seldom important enough to be interesting, or grotesque enough to be amusing, and right here lies the distinction of the Kaiser. Where King Edward, on such an occasion, would have confined himself to safe platitudes, and our own President would probably have spoken under advice from some competent person, the Kaiser trusts naively to the inspiration of the post-prandial moment. Is there another monarch of our times who has never learned the fear of seeming ridiculous?"

## OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE ninth season of grand opera under the direction of Maurice Grau began on December 23 in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Contrary to the usual custom, a Wagner opera — "Tristan und Isolde" — was presented on the opening night. Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted, and the leading rôles were taken by Ternina and Van Dyck. In the same week were presented Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" and "Faust," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," the cast including Albert Reiss, Maurice Declery, Luigi Tavecchia, and several other new singers. The honors of the opening performance, declares the New York *Tribune*, "went to Fraülein Ternina, who was marvelously eloquent in voice, pose, gesture, and facial expression." "Tho the numerous audience might have been more demonstrative in its expression of approval, considering the excellence of the representation," continues the same paper, "it paid the beautiful tribute of rapt and earnest attention." The New York *Evening Post* comments with some surprise on the choice of "Tristan und Isolde" as the opening opera, remarking that "the times have changed indeed." "Where are the prophets who predicted in 1886 that the production of 'Tristan' in New York was the beginning of the end of the Wagner craze?" it asks; "what has become of those to whom it was 'unsingable,' 'a monstrosity,' 'higher cat-music,' and so on?" The New York *Times* says, in similar vein:

"There is a general public to be reckoned with in the Opera House, and half a dozen years ago its tastes would have made the opening of a season with 'Tristan und Isolde' a hazardous experiment. That Mr. Grau was not afraid of the attitude of this general public last night is the really significant fact in this matter. To be sure, there is not the least reason in the world why Gounod's 'Romeo et Juliette' should not be presented with the same spirit of artistic devotion on the part of both performers and public as that which we find in the performances of Wagner's later dramas at the Metropolitan, but we have not yet reached that state of blessedness, nor are we likely to do so while the singer and not the work is the center of interest. The public still regards such works as Gounod's as vocal entertainments, while it is satisfied to accept 'Tristan und Isolde' in the light of a dramatic function and to assume toward it at least an outward aspect of seriousness. With this in view, the filling of the house last night, the opening night of the season, when the externals of an opera season, rather than its substance, might be expected to make the most natural appeal, had a meaning not to be disregarded. With all our frivolity in art affairs, we have made perceptible advances. If at some happy period in the impenetrable future we shall come to take all our opera as earnestly as we now



Photographs copyrighted by Aime Dupont, New York.

1. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor of German Opera.
2. SIGNOR A. SEPPILLI, Conductor of Italian and French Opera.
3. CAMILLE SEYGARD, a new member of the Grau Company.
4. EMILIO DE MARCHI, New Italian Tenor.
5. M. PHILIP FLON, Conductor of French and Italian Opera.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THIS SEASON'S GRAND OPERA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

take 'Tristan und Isolde,' the problem of a permanent lyric institution in New York will be close to solution."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The superb acting and effective declamation of Van Dyck, the satisfaction that is ever found in Bispham's picturesque Kurvenal and Ternina's beautiful delivery of the 'Liebestod' were sufficient to raise it far above the commonplace. No man, since Niemann, has been able to invest the death of Tristan with such poignant tragedy as Van Dyck does. An accomplished actor, he not only knows thoroughly the routine, but he has moments of genuine inspiration. A master of pose, gesture, and facial expression, he drives home his points with a surety and an effectiveness that spell absolute conviction. His personality seems entirely to be submerged in the part, and he gives himself to it generously and without restraint. And, unlike in the second act, the music hampers him but very little. It is practically straight declamation. His phrasing throughout is that of an artist, and his lapses from pitch, very few as compared with those in lyric passages, are of small account. His third act of 'Tristan und Isolde' must be placed by the side of his Loge in 'Das Rheingold' and his Sigmund in the second act of 'Die Walküre.' Of Ternina's Isolde from beginning to end, there is nothing to add to what has been said in this column time and again. It is one of the most completely beautiful impersonations of the operatic stage, and the better one becomes acquainted with it, the more it appeals to him. A royal princess she is with all the pride and arrogance of her rank; yet she is a fond, loving, guilty woman. The psychological blending of these two elements is so fine that it all but defeats analysis."

## THE HENLEY-STEVENSON CONTROVERSY.

NOT for many years has a storm of controversy been aroused in literary circles equaling in bitterness and intensity that precipitated by Mr. W. E. Henley's derogatory article on Robert Louis Stevenson in the December *Pall Mall Magazine* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 14). The overwhelming consensus of opinion, as voiced in the literary journals both of England and of this country, is one of condemnation of Mr. Henley,—a condemnation that at times becomes scathing denunciation. For example, the London *Saturday Review* (November 30), under the title "Literary Leprosy," declares that "this attack on Stevenson would have been unpleasant and unworthy enough if published in his lifetime when Stevenson could answer, but published long after his death, it becomes, in plain words, the only words that fit the offense, cowardly and malignant." The article, which is written throughout in this tone, concludes with the following paragraph:

"This last instance of the fragility of literary friendship sets one thinking what it is in the pursuit of letters as a profession that so often, if not usually, in one way or another corrupts the manhood of literary men. And we speak of real men of letters in this instance; we do not refer to the miserable crowd of spurious imitators, who dub themselves 'literary men.' It is a painful phenomenon observed many centuries ago. Men of letters know it themselves. The title of this article is a phrase taught us by one of the best and best-known English men of letters now living: one who has lived amongst the cream of them all his life. Leigh Hunt was not the first nor the last literary leper. It is a pity they can not be isolated and outlawed as are lepers in the flesh. We should be glad if we could say that this paltry exhibition of envy, jealousy, and spite was without parallel. Unfortunately the past makes any such statement impossible, and we are not sanguine of the future justifying it any the more. Still, it is too bad a case to ignore. If the world lets this pass, there is an end of all confidence and of any real friendship amongst authors and men of letters."

The London *Academy* (November 23), in its characterization of Mr. Henley as "The Candid Friend," is less severe in some of its judgments, but comes to the same general conclusion. It says:

"If Mr. Henley's article is a specimen of the 'new biography' from the pen of the friend who knows, then give us the official Life. We have already said what we thought of Mr. Balfour's colorless but conscientious Life; but that, in conjunction with the Letters and Mr. Colvin's biographical chapters, gives, we believe, the true picture of the man. Mr. Henley's pages, with their trivial accusations of frailty, add nothing, prove nothing.

"Stevenson is beyond the reach of praise or blame. He was neither whole saint nor whole sinner, but, like most of us, something of both. He was a man of infinite variety. In early life his many-sided nature, his lively fancy, his eagerness for experience ran him hither and thither: later it settled into a broad, deep stream. He could always be kind, and just, and sympathetic in his estimate of others. That his paper on Burns shows. He knew how little we understand one another, how 'greatly dark' a man we have known even for thirteen years may be."

In the opinion of William L. Alden, London correspondent of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, Mr. Henley's article was "a mistake from beginning to end." "Nearly every one will feel sorry that it was ever written," he says, "but the sorrow will be more for Mr. Henley than for Stevenson." Julian Hawthorne, writing in the Philadelphia *North American Book Supplement* (December 14), excoriates Mr. Henley in burning words. "The rascality of his achievement," he says, "is equaled by its cowardice and impudence only. . . . Literary felon he is, and also assassin of friendship, defiler of the dead, and betrayer of every relation of fellowship and moral obligation." The New York *Times Saturday Review* (November 30), reviewing the whole subject in much more moderate vein, concedes that there is a certain amount of truth in Mr. Henley's point of view. Out of an "official biography," it says, a true portrait can not possibly come, because in such a biography "there must be no shadows either in the figure or in the background." It continues:

"Mr. Henley may, and probably does, expect an outbreak of wrath for his candor. And indeed he does not help matters much, for the sooty streaks wherewith he defaces the image presented by Mr. Balfour can not be taken for a likeness either, as we have said. And his work is thus not useful, except to relieve his own mind. When Carlyle was disgusted with Archdeacon Hare's life of Sterling, his disgust took the rational form of making one of his own, which remains the most artistic of his books, and the most artistic biography in the English language. So long as the candid friend is not prepared to undertake the work himself [Since this was printed an announcement of such a work by Mr. Henley has been made.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST], he may as well perhaps restrain his pen."

Mr. Henley is not without vigorous defenders. A writer in London *Literature* (November 30) declares that "Mr. Henley did not dream that he would be suspected of advertising his own importance and of charging Stevenson with ingratitude, when he produced credentials to show that his own masculine and undraped representation of Stevenson was truer to life than the conventional, emasculate substitute for a portrait offered by injudicious friends." A correspondent of the London *Academy* (December 14) describes Mr. Henley's action as that of a man who, "seeing a smooth, characterless, unlike portrait of a beloved face, takes a brush full of dripping paint, lurid or black it may be, and blots it out." His action may have been unwise, but "to those of us who know and love him the one thing inconceivable is that any motive base or unworthy could have, however unconsciously, influenced the article." The St. Louis *Mirror* (December 19) says:

"Out upon all this maudlin sympathy with Stevenson after the 'attack' by Henley. Henley's protest was not so much against Stevenson's self as against the false, simpering, pathetic picture others had drawn of his 'Lewis.' Henley protested against an emasculated Stevenson, and Henley did right, if ever man did. He has told the truth as he saw it. He saw Stevenson as a man, not as a god. There is no doubt in the world that Stevenson did become a prig. To be sure he was a delightful prig, but, nevertheless, a prig. . . . Stevenson was a mortal being. He had his faults. When Henley points them out, the world cries 'sacrilege.' It was no sacrilege. It was a service to the memory of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stevenson, yes, even tho it be true that Henley and Stevenson had quarreled. Henley objects to an emasculated and eviscerated Stevenson. So does everybody else—except the ladylike persons who want to think of R. L. S. as a sort of sugar-coated dummy who contrived a new trick of blending the minor poet in the rollicking Stoic. So far as the two men are concerned, Henley is the greater. That he is not so well known argues nothing. It is, if anything, in his favor that he has not caught the fancy that has made Stevenson an idol and his life almost an idyl. Stevenson has his value, and it is a high value. But Henley is a grippy man, the man who does the heroic without posing, and is withal as gentle, without wallowing in self-contemplative gentleness, as the author of 'Will of the Mill.' Henley is just enough of a man to be aroused to ire by the namby-pamby Stevenson that is becoming fixed in popular opinion, through the indiscriminate superficializing of some unpenetrative critics both of men and books. Henley has done no harm to Stevenson, or to himself. He has done a service to truth."

An attempt was made by London newspaper men to interview Mr. Henley, but all they could get out of him was a quotation from Bishop Berkeley: "They say, What say they? Let them say." In an "Impression of the Week," contributed by Mr. Henley to the London *Sphere*, he made, however, the following addenda to his article:

"Last week Mr. Greenwood asked me a question: Did the late R. L. S. (I can not with the shrieks of the Bandar Log still shrilling to the Empyrean, I dare not be more particular) look as selfish in life as he looks in his portraits? There can be but one answer: He did not. In the photographs we have of him there is nothing perforce of the brilliancy, the color, the mobility, the impudence ('tis the sole word) which his features wore. As for the 'changeling,' let Mr. Greenwood turn to the eight-and-twenty volumes of the 'Edinburgh Edition.' If the changeling were ever anywhere at any time, he will certainly be there."

Mr. Sidney Colvin, the editor of Stevenson's "Letters," declares that he will reply to Mr. Henley in his "own time and manner." The light he can throw upon the subject will be that of "both an earlier and a later friend of Stevenson than Mr. Henley was; and one whose intimacy with him was at no time broken by misunderstanding. Meanwhile," he says, "the public will do wisely not to let the image they had previously formed of him from his books and his letters be disturbed."

## SHOULD THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN BE THE SAME AS THAT OF MEN?

THE statement is made, by a woman professor in a college for women, that all intelligent and unprejudiced persons now concede that the intellectual development of women is subject to the same laws as that of men. She distinguishes, however, between the preliminary general training which has intellectual and moral development for its main object, and the specialized work which presupposes such development. She thinks there should be a difference in the education of the sexes when that grade of study is reached which is represented by the freely elective work of colleges, the graduate work of universities, and the professional work of technical departments and schools. This writer, Celestia S. Parrish (*Educational Review*, November), says that at first sight it would seem that college men and women who choose teaching as a profession ought to have exactly the same training; but, she observes, the main educational fields open to women are the primary and secondary departments, and this will beyond doubt cause some difference between the training of the majority of men and the majority of women who intend to teach. In professions other than teaching, still greater differences are to be found:

"It is not entirely true that men and women who are physicians have the same diseases to deal with. It is true that very many more diseases are common to both men and women than are peculiar to either sex, and that physicians must all know these common diseases; but it is also true that women physicians will be very seldom called upon to treat any of the diseases peculiar to men, and that they will rarely, if ever, specialize in them. It must be granted that there is no more reason in the nature of things that women should not specialize in men's diseases than that men should not specialize in diseases peculiar to women; but one cause of the growing demand for women physicians is that women, and the men who are their natural protectors, are coming more and more to believe that the attendance of a man physician upon a woman is, in some cases, unnatural, to say the least. Hence, women physicians will more and more, perhaps, specialize in diseases peculiar to women. Because of their greater sympathy with and love for little children, children's diseases will probably be more and more given over to them. The position of family physician and counselor, in which sanitary supervision and the hygiene and physico-moral instruction of children form an important part, has sought women physicians. There may, and probably will, be here an increasing demand. Naturally, any difference of function will and should tend to cause a corresponding difference of training."

This writer's further opinion is that in the education of men who are to become husbands and of women who will become wives there should be sufficient difference "to allow each to assume different phases of the complex work which the home and the family necessitate." She says there are certain functions or duties in household economy "whose proper performance presupposes more special knowledge than is needed by physicians, lawyers, teachers, or members of any other profession." These duties are now almost universally left to the wife, at least in cases where the husband must support the family. Such duties are the sanitary supervision of the home, the selection and preparation of the food, and the main social direction of the family life. Miss Parrish writes:

"If I were called upon to select two types of women most unfitted for this work (I am speaking now of women who claim some education and refinement), I would select first of all the women trained after the old 'parlor boarding-school' *régime;* but next I would select the college woman who has specialized very narrowly in certain lines which do not bear importantly upon a single one of the functions mentioned. The latter would unquestionably have an immense advantage over the former. She could much more easily gain the knowledge she lacks. When she sets to work to do that, however, she is furnishing the most incontestable proof of my main point. She is taking the professional training which I am contending she should have. The statement that the college laboratory should not be turned into a kitchen, or the university class-room into a nursery, is only one of the epigrammatic half-truths which from time immemorial have served to obscure truth."

Miss Parrish glances over the course of education of "a Bryn Mawr A.B.," and comments as follows:

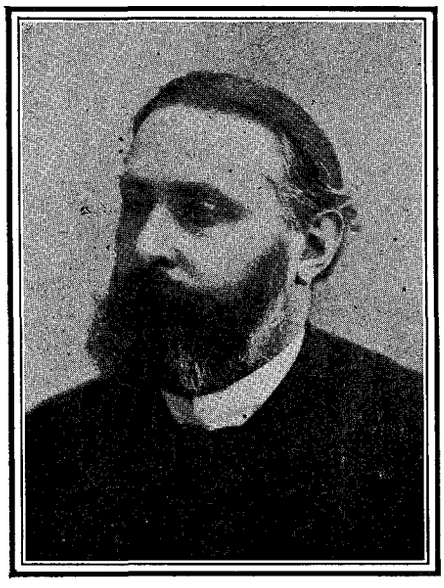
"By the time she reaches her Ph.D. degree, and even before, she may have attained a fairly good balance of powers, but one would hardly consider her ready without further study to regulate her own life before and after marriage so as to secure the best results for her children. Without assiduous study she would hardly know enough of physiology or hygiene to regulate the physical life of a little child; hardly enough of psychological laws to train the delicate organism, the child-mind; certainly not enough of chemistry or the hygiene of foods to prevent hopeless indigestion on the part of her household; not enough of bacteriology to guard intelligently a household against germ diseases; and not enough of the workings of social forces to be a very intelligent worker in the social regeneration which ought to be a part of the work of every influential mistress of a home. She would hardly be ready without further study to guide either her son's or her daughter's thoughts through the several life crises.

"For the reasons given, as well as for some to which the limit of this article have allowed only a passing reference, I am convinced that tho we need no arbitrary action on the part of institutions, it will be very much better for the majority of women who will marry and become mothers to shape their work with some reference to that, and that, so far as this will create a difference between their education and that of men, the difference should exist."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## THE RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL LITERARY PRIZE.

THE French poet Sully-Prudhomme, now a confirmed invalid living in retirement at the Valles aux Loups, has been awarded that one of the five Nobel prizes which was to be bestowed for 1901 for "the higher work of literature in the sense of the ideal." These prizes are awarded without regard to nationality, and the names considered each year are by the terms of the award to be presented by the academies or official learned societies of the different countries. All the prizes are to be awarded for services to humanity, this particular one being open to any literary man, philosopher, or writer. The Paris correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) tells of the different candidates presented last year and the votes received by them as follows:



RENÉ F. A. SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

"Ibsen and Tolstoy, whose name, it seems, was not regularly presented, come first, with three votes each. Frederic Mistral, who has written poetry the truest and most enchanting in his Provençal language; Sienkiewicz, with the 'Quo Vadis' craze behind him; Ossip-Lourié and Hauptmann, both objects of temporary fads, followed after, with two votes each. And a single vote was found for Rostand and for D'Annunzio, among the young whose fancy roves freely, and for Freitag (so it is said), tho he has passed beyond the age-long discussion of the lower real and higher ideal. Echegaray, the dramatist, was named by Spain, and is thought to have had serious chances."

Dr. Wersen, perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy, which makes the award, in official explanation of the choice made, speaks of Sully-Prudhomme in the following way:

"Sully-Prudhomme was born March 16, 1839, and showed himself an accomplished poet from his first publication, in 1865, of 'Stanzas and Poems'; this volume was followed by several others—verses, philosophy, or esthetics. While the imagination of other poets is essential turned outward, reflecting the life and world which surround us, Sully-Prudhomme has a nature of more inward turn, as sensitive as it is delicate. His poetry rarely occupies itself for its own sake with outer images and situations, but chiefly in that measure in which they may serve as a mirror for poetic contemplation. His soul's love, its doubts, and trouble, which nothing earthly can dispel—these are the ordinary subjects of his composition, which in finished form and sculptural beauty suffers no useless word. His poetry is not exuberant in color, and it is only by exception that it takes on the character of melodious music; but it is all the more plastic in the creation of forms apt to express sentiments and ideas. Noble, deeply pensive, and inclined to sadness, his soul betrays itself in poetry which is tender without falling into sentimentality; and its sorrowful analysis inspires the reader with melancholy sympathy. By the charm of exquisite diction and consummate art, Sully-Prudhomme is one of the first poets of our time; and there are poems of his which are pearls of undying worth. It is not the didactic or abstract poems which have most attracted the attention of the Swedish Academy, but lyric compositions of less extent, full of feeling, contemplative, charming by their nobility and dignity, and by the extremely rare union of refinement of reflection and wealth of heart.

"Yet another feature of the work of Sully-Prudhomme should be brought out in relief. It reveals a seeking and observing mind that finds not repose in things which pass, and which, since it seems impossible to know that which is beyond, finds in the moral domain, in the voice of conscience, and in the lofty and unquestionable behests of duty, a witness of the supernatural destiny of man. From this point of view Sully-Prudhomme better than most represents what the founder of the prize called Idealism in literature; and the Academy thus believes it is acting in the spirit of the will when, for the first time it has to award the prize, it gives its votes, among so many names illustrious in letters, to that of Sully-Prudhomme."

Commenting upon the absence of votes for any candidate from an English-speaking country, the Paris correspondent of *The Evening Post*, referring to the words quoted in the paragraph above, remarks:

"It is only fair to acknowledge that such words could not be applied with any show of justification to any living English or American writer. Perhaps all our idealism, which flourished during the first half of the century now closed, has been drowned in the waves of material prosperity. Perhaps, too, here lies the reason why our literature in its present representatives is so little known among the peoples of the Continent and exerts so little influence. In France Channing has been known since 1848, and Emerson has more recently been the object of a light fad; but Edgar Allan Poe alone among our authors seems to have risen to the rank of a universal classic, in part from the literary merits of his translator, Baudelaire. But it remains certain that the English language, at the new century's beginning, has no candidate for the Nobel prize in the literature of the ideal. . . . . .

"Sully-Prudhomme has, indeed, more than fulfilled the first ideal of the average French youth, of whom it has been said that, before he lies down like a sheep in some decorous profession, he must needs bleat like a kid in verse. He is a Parisian of Paris, the son of a merchant of honorable position, for whose commerce he had little taste. He kept on at the university in law, and then attempted the special mathematics. All these influences are shown in his life-work, but he has been through all the poet and philosopher."

## NOTES.

THE Danish Government recently granted an annuity of 5,000 kronen (about $1,300) to the eminent critic, Dr. George Brandes, in recognition of his services to literature. Dr. Braudes is now fifty-nine years old, and he is, without doubt, the most conspicuous figure in the literary life of Denmark.

ANOTHER experiment in handicraftsmanship inspired by William Morris and his friends has been inaugurated at Eastwood, near Syracuse, N. Y., where an association of cabinet-makers and metal- and leather-workers has been established, under the direction of Mr. Gustave Stickley. This guild styles itself "The United Crafts," and its purpose is to produce artistic household furnishings. It also issues a monthly journal, *The Craftsman*, three numbers of which have been issued.

THE opening of the dramatic and musical season in Vienna has been marked by several notable events, among them the production at the Burg Theater of a new play by Hermann Bahr, entitled "The Apostle." The Vienna correspondent of *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York) writes that the most noteworthy feature in "The Apostle," the first play of the author, who is a well-known Vienna journalist and author, is its vivid reproduction of a session of parliament, with photographic exactness in all the details connected therewith. The scenes that disgraced the Austrian parliament a few years ago are presented with startling realism. Sonnenthal takes the part of the leading character of the play, a cabinet minister, whose fall is brought about by the thoughtless improvidence of his wife. "As a triumph of stage management," says the writer, "the play is remarkable, and all Vienna will probably be running for weeks to see this stage presentment of political life."

THE deaths of Edward Onslow Ford and Sir Joseph Noël Paton a few days ago remove two interesting art personalities from contemporary British life. Mr. Ford was among the most famous of British sculptors, and his statues of Sir Rowland Hill, W. E. Gladstone, Sir Henry Irving, and General Gordon are as notable as anything of their kind that has been attempted during recent years. Probably his most poetical conception was embodied in the "Shelley Memorial" at the University College, Oxford; and one of his last works was a bust portrait of his friend Edwin A. Abbey, which is now on exhibition in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. Sir Noël Paton was an entirely different type of artist, and his fame rests chiefly on his religious paintings which bear such titles as "The Good Shepherd" and "The Man with the Muck-Rake." Many critics, however, think that his best work was done in his illustration of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Kingsley's "Water Babies," and other books. It is said that Sir Noël was Queen Victoria's favorite artist. He was knighted in 1867, soon after his appointment as "Queen's Limner" for Scotland. The late Queen bought several of his most important pictures.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## A PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.

"TRICK photography" has become an interesting branch of the art. One of the most curious photographic tricks is that by which one person may be made to figure in the same picture in different capacities. We may thus have a photograph of a man boxing or fencing with himself, playing chess with himself, or figuring as each separate individual in a large group, all in different attitudes. A correspondent of *Nature* (Paris, December 7), signing himself "G. M.," tells us how these pictures are produced. He writes:

"Generally these effects are obtained by using a black background. In these conditions nothing is easier, since the background makes no impression, or a very slight one, on the sensitive plate. The subject can therefore occupy successively different positions, provided the shutter be closed after each pose, while he is changing place. Very curious effects may thus be obtained, especially if the scale on which the subject is represented be reduced. Thus a man may be shown holding on his outstretched hand his own figure reduced to the size of a statuette. But it has been recognized that the use of the black background is monotonous and does not enable us to give the picture thus presented the desired appearance of reality. There is another method, which has been in use for some time and which has already been utilized for composite photographs; it is the employment of screens analogous to those used for the so-called Russian backgrounds. For this kind of photographs there is placed inside the camera, between the objective and the ground glass, a card with a hole in it, and thus the action of the light on the sensitive plate is prevented all around the bust to be taken. For composite photography we must substitute for the pierced card a simple rectangular leaf that occupies only one side of the camera, so as to mask about one-half of the sensitive plate. As this screen is at considerable distance it does not give a clear separation, but a blur that mingles with that produced by the second pose. The effect to be produced may be arranged by examining the image on the ground glass. When it is desired to pose a person only twice—on each side of a table, for instance—this is the best method to use. But when we wish to increase the number of poses, and to complicate the picture as in the one reproduced herewith, . . . where the same person is represented four times, it is better to put the screen outside. It is necessary to select the spots to be screened on the ground-glass, and if the screens are inside, this can not be done. The following arrangement is adopted. . . . One or two blocks of wood are taken, in which have been made cuts with a saw so that they can hold pieces of cardboard. These pieces are cut to the desired size and interposed between the subject and the lens. Thus portions of the sensitive plate, as numerous as desired, are held in reserve. Of course the positions of these must be carefully noted on the ground-glass so that the extra exposures may be properly made.

A GROUP CONSISTING OF A SINGLE PERSON PHOTOGRAPHED FOUR TIMES.

Thus was obtained the photograph represented in our illustration. First the extreme right-hand part was taken, masking with a screen the whole left-hand part; then the extreme left was taken in like manner. After this the middle of the plate, on which no impression had yet been made, was utilized for the other two poses by masking the desired portions of the plate with two separate screens. There is no danger that the points of union of these various pictures will be too much in evidence; the edges of the screens give a penumbra which unites with that produced in the same spot in the following poses. When needed, a slight retouching of the negative will efface all trace of the process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MARCONI'S LATEST FEAT.

THE attitude of the scientific world regarding Marconi's belief that he has recognized signals transmitted across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, last week) seems to be that of suspended judgment. No one questions Signor Marconi's high character and scientific attainments, yet it is felt that such results as he asserts that he has attained, altho they are not impossible, or perhaps even improbable, certainly need confirmation. The experiments have not yet been repeated owing to the hostile attitude of the Anglo-American Cable Company, which controls Newfoundland for cable purposes until the year 1903. *Electricity*, which makes no editorial comment, prints the following dispatches (December 18):

"Signor Marconi, tho satisfied of the genuineness of the signals and that he had succeeded in his attempts to establish communication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, emphasizes the fact that the system is yet only in an embryonic stage. He says, however, that the possibility of its ultimate development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can only be received by the most sensitively adjusted apparatus, and he is working under great difficulties owing to the conditions prevailing there. The Cornwall coast is 1,740 miles from St. John's.

"In view of the success attending these trials, Signor Marconi will for the present disregard the matter of communicating with transatlantic steamers. He will return to England this week, and will conduct the experiments from Poldhu. He explains that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals. He will undertake this work himself, leaving assistants at St. John's to erect a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them. It is not possible to send return signals from St. John's until a powerful electric battery shall have been installed. . . . . .

"Signor Marconi intends to build a large, fully equipped experimental station near St. John's, besides the Lloyd station at Cape Race. The former will have the same equipment as the Poldhu station, and will play the same part on this side of the Atlantic as Poldhu does on the other side. It is expected that the St. John's station will communicate with New York on one side, and Cornwall on the other, being midway between the two. This establishment will probably cost about $60,000, and is intended to perform the same work as a modern cable station.

"Signor Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next summer, and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method, so as to prove the capability of the system for such purposes."

Marconi's statements are frankly accepted by *The Electrical Review* (December 21). Says this paper:

"From a certain point of view there is no reason for accepting this statement with a spirit of incredulity or permitting it to be made the foundation of any sensational rumor; the reason is that this achievement was to have been expected, and that records of recent successes with long-distance transmission of signals by this particular variety of apparatus should have prepared the public mind for the reception of this further intelligence. But, notwithstanding any preparation which might have been made, the news that the Atlantic has been bridged with another method of electrical signaling is one that can not fail profoundly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to impress popular thought and to register itself as one of the significant milestones that mark the progress of engineering.

"It is not becoming at this time, with the meager information at hand, to discuss at any length the immediate possibilities of transatlantic signaling by electrical waves. If this achievement is as real as it appears to be, it is indubitable that sooner or later practical and commercial use will be found for a system with such possibilities. In the mean time such an astonishing performance may well enlist the admiration of the scientific and technical world.

"The most immediate consequence that seems to be promised from these experiments is the possibility of keeping constantly in touch with ships on the transatlantic passage. If the possibilities of the new system are limited to this result alone, then it will have accomplished something that the mercantile and shipping world has long desired and that can not fail to prove of the utmost value and importance to the public at large. If, several years ago, when the steamship *Umbria* broke her shaft in mid-Atlantic and limped into port more than three weeks overdue, some word could have been sent of her condition and position, it would have relieved an intense anxiety that was felt in at least two countries. The value of such a system in war is practically incalculable and will doubtless lead to a revision of naval codes of strategy. Notwithstanding the object-lesson of wireless telegraphy, which has been before the public for some time, it is still too early to discern the practical value of such an extension as is indicated by Mr. Marconi's experiments."

*Engineering News*, while accepting the success of the tests as published, is not quite so sanguine regarding immediate results. Says this paper:

"Whether the new system of transmission is likely to supersede the submarine cable is a question that no one is yet wise enough to answer. That wireless telegraphy can be made a commercial success over moderate distances is now well established; but it does not follow necessarily that over such great distances as that from Europe to America the system can be made so reliable, free from interruption and from unauthorized interference that there will be no business left for the cable companies. In fact, the competition of the new method may prove just the stimulus needed by the cable companies to improve their methods, increase their speed of communication, and reduce their rates so as to make their lines more generally available.

"Meanwhile the new system promises to have a field of great usefulness all its own in communicating to or between moving vessels, and thus removing, or at least mitigating, some of the danger which now attends the movement of ships at sea in time of fog or storm."

Many of the technical papers, especially the electrical ones, have not commented upon Mr. Marconi's announcement, and some have not mentioned it in any way.

---

**Discoveries from the Spectrum of Lightning.**—If we are to credit dispatches published in the daily press, Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, has made a discovery that, as he is reported to have said, "opens up possibilities of a very great future and bids fair to revolutionize all chemical and physical theories of the final composition of matter." From a study of the spectrum of a lightning flash, photographed last July, it appears probable that the chemical elements are so-called compounds, even possibly hydrogen itself seeming to be of composite nature. Says the New York *Times*:

"Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Professor Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as tho hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least likely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components. This conclusion he bases upon the fact that there were thirty lines in the hydrogen spectrum on one photograph, three in another, and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different circumstances. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of the Pickering spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901."

---

## THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT.

THAT light rays exert pressure is known to very few, yet scientific men who accept Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic nature of light have accepted this as a fact, altho the smallness of the effect has long prevented its practical demonstration. Professor Maxwell showed theoretically in 1873 that all radiant energy exerts a pressure in the direction of its path. The electromagnetic wave nature of light has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of most students of the subject, but until quite recently no one has been able to verify the existence of this pressure. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in an editorial on the subject:

"The push of the sun's radiant heat and light only amounts to . . . about 0.7 milligram weight per square meter of normally exposed surface. In other words, a sheet of perfectly black material 1 meter [3 feet 3 inches] square, and supported perpendicular to the sun's noonday rays, would only receive a pressure of about 0.4 of a milligram [0.006 grain] at the earth's surface underneath the atmospheric ocean, while immediately above the surface of the atmospheric ocean it might be about 0.75 of a milligram [0.012 grain]. If the surface instead of being perfectly black, or wholly absorbent, were absolutely polished, so as to be wholly reflective, these theoretically deduced pressures would be just doubled. . . .

"There would be no difficulty in measuring repulsive forces of this order of magnitude on a torsion balance, but as soon as a vane is supported on a torsion balance and exposed to radiation, either in air or in a highly exhausted chamber, the repulsion which is observed is very much greater than that now considered, and is due to the Crookes effect of molecular bombardment under unbalanced thermal conditions. . . . It is, therefore, necessary to remove the large Crookes effect from the apparatus before the feeble Maxwellian pressure component can be made apparent."

Two papers on the experimental investigation of this subject have recently appeared, one from Moscow by Lebedew, in the *Annalen der Physik*, and the other by Nichols and Hull from Dartmouth College, in *The Physical Review*. Both conclude that after removing, as far as possible, the large Crookes effect, there is an observable residual pressure of the order of magnitude conforming with the Maxwellian law. Lebedew employed very high vacua and used an arc lamp to throw the radiant energy upon his suspended vanes. The difficulties are said to have been considerable, and to call for considerable experimental skill, so that still closer and more reliable results are to be hoped for; but there seems to be no doubt that the pressure of light has at last been practically demonstrated. The editorial from which we have already quoted continues as follows:

"The total luminous pressure of the sun upon the earth is about 100,000 tons, on the basis of Maxwell's repulsion law; but this is only about the 1-40,000,000,000,000th part of the gravitational attraction, so that the astronomical influence of the radiant pressure becomes insignificant, in the case of the earth. If, however, we consider matter as separated out into a very thin layer of small spheres, each having a density equal to the earth's mean density, then the smaller the spheres the greater will be the ratio of the radiant repulsion of the sun's light to the gravitational attraction of the sun's mass, because the repulsion varies as the square of the radius of the particle, while the attraction varies as the cube. At any considerable distance from the sun, the attraction and repulsion become theoretically equal upon a spherical particle of matter . . . having a diameter about equal to the wave length of violet light. Segregated particles smaller than this would be pushed from the sun, while particles larger than this would be pulled toward it, if it is safe to assume

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

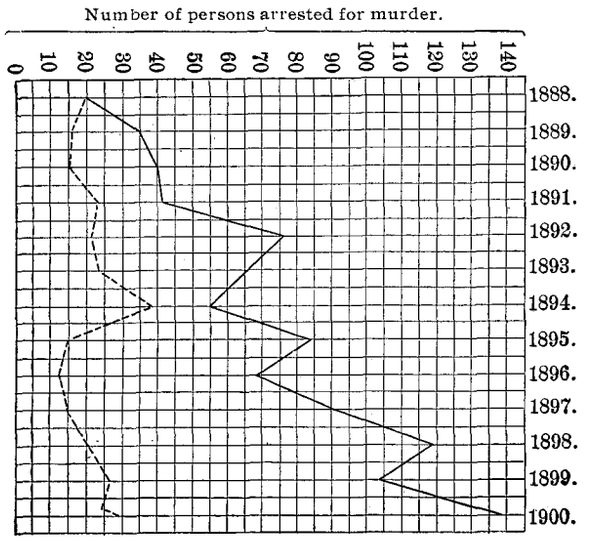
that particles can absorb energy and cast shadows from radiant waves whose lengths are large in comparison with their own dimensions."

The bearing of this on the observed repulsion excited by the sun on the tenuous matter composing the tails of comets is quite apparent, and an astronomical mystery of long standing may have thus been satisfactorily solved.

## IS JUVENILE CRIMINALITY INCREASING?

ACCORDING to Dr. Paul Garnier, an official of the Paris Prefecture of Police, statistics demonstrate that juvenile criminality is on the increase as compared with adult criminality. He attributes this state of affairs to alcoholic heredity. In the *Annales d'Hygiene* he sums up the question as follows:

"During the last thirty years, examples of precocity in crime have been so numerous that we are not surprised to see in the criminal courts, among murderers, a large proportion of young




STATISTICS OF THE PARIS PREFECTURE OF POLICE, 1888–1900.
Juvenile Criminality (16 to 20 years old).....
Adult Criminality (31 to 35 years old).....

people, almost children. The causes of this social phenomenon are numerous, yet it is evident that alcohol is the chief agent.

"In criminology, when we sum up the social offenses directly attributable to alcohol, we are only mentioning a small fraction of the harm that it does. To the direct action of alcohol should be added its indirect effects through heredity. In Paris we have seen alcoholic insanity progressing with astonishing rapidity, but excessive precocity in crime fills us with wonder. To-day the great criminal, the 'hero of the assizes,' as a rule is a mere child. One fact is now admitted: alcoholism is the most formidable agent of degeneracy, and as such is the direct cause of *insanity* and *crime*. If we take into consideration that drinkers become the parents of epileptics and idiots, we ought not to be surprised to find criminals among children. . . . . .

"In infancy the future hero of the assizes does not differ very much from the ordinary child. His criminal instincts appear only at the age of puberty."

In the opinion of Dr. Garnier, such a child should be removed from his surroundings; the state should provide for him an asylum in which he would be properly educated. Considering murder only in its relation to age, Dr. Garnier furnishes the following chart, which shows the proportion of murderers among young people (sixteen to twenty years old) and men (thirty-one to thirty-five years old).

In conclusion Dr. Garnier states that "the adolescent criminal is as a rule born of alcoholic parents, and that his criminal instincts are the result of a want of intellectual development." Hence his contention that asylums of a special kind, not necessarily jails or hospitals, should be provided by the state to educate young people born from alcoholic parents.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DOES SALT CAUSE CANCER?

IF a man were to abstain from all alimentary substances that have been supposed at one time or another to promote cancer, he would be very likely to starve. Salt is the latest sufferer from this suspicion. In an article in *The Lancet* (December 7), Dr. James Braithwaite, of Leeds, suggests that cancer results from the use of an excess of salt in the diet. Says *The Hospital* in discussing his article:

"It may be that several causes cooperate in the production of the disease; it may be that there is an over-nourished condition of the body resulting from eating too much, and especially too much meat; or a loading of the body with effete non-oxidized matters, as among those who lead indolent and indoor lives; or, again, that some local irritant or stimulant may determine the place at which cancer shall develop; but whatever may be the part played by these conditions, Dr. Braithwaite holds that the one factor which will be found to be operative in all cases is an excess of salt in the diet. In supporting his suggestion he points to the asserted rarity of cancer among the Jews, who do not eat pork; to the fact brought out by a recent research into the distribution of cancer in Buffalo, that the increase in the prevalence of cancer which has taken place there has fallen specially upon the foreign-born population, and particularly on the Germans, who eat much salted food; and to the generally asserted relation existing between prevalence of cancer and the consumption of large quantities of meat, which, he says, connotes large quantities of salt. At first sight what he says about the Jews might seem to incriminate the pig. But he points out that the pig is just the one domestic animal in which no case of cancer has yet been met with. Hence, if cancer occurs among those who feed on bacon, it is the salt and not the pig that does the mischief. Salt is a powerful stimulant to cell metabolism, as every watering-place physician knows. Such stimulation, however, according to Dr. Braithwaite, may be overdone. The farmer who over-manures his fields with artificial fertilizers finds weeds as well as crops grow up luxuriantly. So with the salt eater, in whose over-stimulated cells small provocations, which otherwise would have passed by without effect, set up infective overgrowths. It is an interesting speculation, which, however, seems to us to remain at present in the regions of pure hypothesis."

In a later number of *The Lancet* (December 14), the writer of an editorial note on the subject says:

"His [Dr. Braithwaite's] strongest argument is that malignant disease is unduly prevalent at Malton and Pickering, where the main articles of food would appear to be beef and bacon, a diet containing an excess of salt. An argument of this nature, however, would require considerable support before it would have any weight. A similar course of reasoning has been followed with regard to other conditions (*e.g.*, anemia) without success."

Of Dr. Braithwaite's assertion that cancer is rare among Hebrews, the writer says:

"We believe that a more systematic and widespread inquiry would show that cancer is not so uncommon amongst women and men of Jewish birth as has hitherto been supposed. Inquiries which we have ourselves made support this contention. Some years ago a similar view was held with regard to pulmonary tuberculosis, but all physicians attached to the special chest hospitals, especially those in the East-end of London, would be able to bear witness to having met with many cases of that disease in the numerous Jewish patients attending the out-patient departments. Dr. Braithwaite's contention, however, may be of value as suggesting inquiries by other observers as to proof or otherwise of his theory."

**Baldness and Breathing.**—Of the making of theories as to the causation of baldness there seems to be no end, says *The British Medical Journal* (November 30). Some of these theories are: Heredity (which only throws the difficulty back a generation or two); the hard-rimmed hat; the ubiquitous microbe, gaslight, and the wearing of beards which by derivative action

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are supposed to take unto themselves the nourishment intended by nature for the scalp. Still another theory is thus described:

"A remarkable theory has recently been put forward by an American physician. His notion is that expired air contains organic matter which, if retained in the lungs and absorbed, blights the growth of the hair. He knows so much of this poison as to be able to give it a name, 'trichotoxicon.' . . . He has made experiments with it on animals and demonstrated its toxicity to his own satisfaction. The fact that men are much more liable to baldness than women finds a ready, if not altogether convincing, explanation in the 'fact' that men being abdominal breathers, they do not empty their apical air-cells; while, on the other hand, it is triumphantly pointed out that women, whose respiration is costal, develop little trichotoxicon, and hence have luxuriant hair. Consumptive patients, in whose consolidated cells the poisoned air can not stagnate, are said to be markedly free from baldness, whilst in adults of both sexes, as fixation of the ribs comes on with advancing age, the tendency to baldness increases in direct proportion. If this theory is accepted, it is clear that the best means of preventing baldness would be the adoption of a good style of breathing. Now that this act, which used to be thought natural, has developed into a fine art, an appropriate system of 'exercises' could doubtless easily be devised. It would be an interesting spectacle to see a number of gentlemen, whose heads are beginning to show the depredations of trichotoxicon, panting and blowing in the effort to expel from their lungs the 'subtle thief' of hair."

---

**Sensitiveness of a Telescope Lens.**—Some years ago a contributor to *The Youth's Companion* paid a visit to Alvan Clark at Cambridgeport to witness the testing of the huge lens for the famous Lick telescope. After the usual tests for imperfections, Mr. Clark proceeded to show the wonderful sensitiveness of the lens to outside influences, such as the heat of the human body. The contributor narrates as follows what happened:

"He [Mr. Clark] walked down to the lens and held his hand under it about two feet away. Instantaneously a marvelous spectacle burst into view. It seemed as if the great glass disk had become a living volcano, spurting forth jets of flame.

"The display was dazzling. Waving, leaping, dancing, the countless tongues of light gleamed and vibrated; then, fitfully, reluctantly, they died away, leaving the lens reflecting only a pure, untroubled light.

"'What is it? How do you account for the wonder?' were the eager questions.

"'It is only the radiation of heat alternately expanding and contracting the glass. If I had put my hand upon the lens itself, the phenomenon would have been even more violent.'

"To a person ignorant of lenses the almost supernatural sensitiveness of a mass of glass weighing several hundred pounds was astonishing, but to the scientist it is an every-day matter, for he has instruments that will register with unfaltering nicety the approach of a person fifty or a hundred feet away."

---

**Changes in the Blood at Great Altitudes.**—No satisfactory explanation has yet been made, says the *Revue Scientifique* (December 7), of the changes that take place in the blood at high altitudes. "The most commonly received hypotheses are that the acceleration of the pulse is due to the diminution of the atmospheric pressure, or that a greater number of red corpuscles is necessary to furnish the quantity of oxygen required by the tissues when the quantity furnished by the atmosphere diminishes. In a paper read before the Denver meeting of the American Association by John Weinzerl, of Albuquerque, N. M., he shows that there are serious objections to both these hypotheses. In the first place, the absorption of oxygen by the hemoglobin of the red cells is a chemical phenomenon independent of the partial pressure of the oxygen. In the second place, it is not at all evident that the increase of the number of red cells is necessary to furnish a determinate quantity of oxygen, for Father Bert has shown that the quantity of oxygen consumed by an animal remains constant whether the amount furnished is diminished by half or whether the oxygen is furnished pure. An experiment made with white rabbits accidentally brought to light the fact that extreme changes of temperature produce the same effects as great heights. It seems, then, that cold must be considered as a factor of importance in the explanation of the changes undergone by the blood at great altitudes. The author does not assert, however, that it is the sole factor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

---

**Ventilation through Walls.**—Since the experiments made in 1878 by Flugge on the quantity of air that passes through the walls of a room and produces what has been called "spontaneous ventilation," it has been believed, says the *Revue Scientifique* (December 7), "that for small rooms with reasonably tight walls, the air is renewed in the proportion of 0.077 of the volume per hour and per degree [Centigrade] of difference between the inside and outside temperatures. For instance, for a difference of 14° C. [25⅕° F.] the entire air would be renewed in one hour. Experiments to verify the exactness of these figures have been made by H. Wolpert, who has determined hour by hour the proportion of carbonic-acid gas contained in the atmosphere of an empty room, the measured diminution enabling him to show the activity of the air-movement inward. The *Bulletin des Ingenieurs Civils* (August, 1891) gives the following results: For rooms with a capacity of 60 cubic meters [about 2,000 cubic feet], with masonry walls covered with paper, the hourly coefficient of renewal was 0.025 per degree of difference of temperature, the actual difference being 12.6° C. [22.7° F.]. For rooms with walls covered with oil paint the coefficient fell to 0.017, and it rose to 0.053 for ordinary whitewashed walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

---

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PEARLS may contract disease, according to M. S. Jourdain, a French investigator, who thus gives the sanction of science to the popular tales of "sick" pearls. Such diseases, says *Cosmos*, are "modifications that cause the gems to lose the qualities that give them their value. Some consist of a sort of disaggregation of the superficial layers that takes place slowly and ends by destroying the brilliancy and sheen of the pearl. It is possible to remedy this, for a time at least, by removing the altered layers either by a chemical process or by mechanical polishing. Other 'diseases' are due to prolonged or repeated contact of the pearl with the skin, whose acid secretions and sebaceous matters act injuriously. Others are caused by gaseous emanations, particularly by hydro-sulfuric acid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"A UNIQUE story comes from Pennsylvania," says *The Electrical Review*. "A certain Bohemian truck farmer had been extraordinarily successful in the early marketing and in the quality of the vegetables which he produced, and had in this way caused his neighbors to become envious. At the same time the officials of the trolley company whose wires passed his field began to notice that an extraordinarily large amount of electricity was consumed in the operation of its cars and lighting business. The dynamos had to be worked overtime. By a strange coincidence, it is said that the greater the troubles of the trolley company the greater was the prosperity of the producer of vegetables. At last the affairs of the trolley company reached such a state that men of science were summoned to solve the problem. One of these men accidentally heard of the marvelously fine crops raised by the farmer. He made an investigation and found, it is alleged, that the trolley feed wire had been tapped ingeniously and that a fine network of wires ran through the soil of the truck farm, which solved the mystery. It is said that the trolley company has now brought suit against the farmer for damages for taking electricity. How many kilowatts are required to ripen a turnip is not stated."

WHY PEOPLE SEE APPARITIONS.—In an interesting paper on "Fairies, Apparitions, Visions, and Hallucinations" read by Sir Lauder Brunton recently in England, the author directs attention to the fact that there is considerable variation in the acuteness of the sense of different people and that apparitions are probably due to an abnormal condition of certain sense organs. *Nature* thus reports the conclusions of the writer: "Some persons perceive blue flames in the fire in winter and some persons hear the shrieks of bats, whilst others are sensible of neither. In the same way there are people who feel things which others do not feel. Apparitions are probably due to abnormal conditions of the apparatus required for the reception of external impressions. The vessels inside the brain may be capable of contraction, like those outside, and in that case there would be anemia of parts of the brain and consequently affections of vision, hearing, smell, and taste. Epilepsy is connected in the minds of psychologists with migraine. In many people migraine is preceded by a vision of zigzags, rather like a procession. A troop of spirits in this form appears in Doré's illustrations to the 'Inferno.' It was suggested as not unlikely that both Dante and Doré suffered from headache of this kind. Stories of fairies might partly be referred to visions as well as to the aboriginal race mentioned by Prof. Rhys. Speaking of Mohammed, Sir Lauder Brunton described his visions, trembling fits, and convulsions, and said it was curious to speculate how different might have been the course of the world's history if the prophet had been thoroughly dosed with bromide of potassium."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG MEN GO TO CHURCH?

AN investigation into the attitude of young men toward religion and the church was recently undertaken by secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association in cooperation with the Federal Census Bureau. Representative cities, towns, and country districts were selected in different parts of the United States, and in individual cities representative wards were selected and average blocks in these wards were visited in a house-to-house canvass. A number of questions were framed, and a blank containing them was used with each young man, between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, who was questioned. The results of the inquiry are thus summarized in *Association Men* (New York, November):

"In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly; one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city, one in four regularly; one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all.

"In families where the father and mother belong to the same church, seventy-eight per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church, only fifty-five per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, only fifty per cent. of the young men are members of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catholics, only eight per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, thirty-two per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, sixty-six per cent. of the young men do not belong to a church. Where the parents are members of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, fifty per cent. of the young men of these families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic, forty-four per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Protestant, fifty-one per cent. do not belong to church.

"In the blank the following question was asked: 'Why are you not a church member?' To quote a few of the reasons given in the order of their frequency: 'Indifference.' 'No reason.' 'Can be as good a Christian out of church as in.' 'No time because of work.' 'Hadn't thought much about it.' 'Don't see the need.' It is interesting to notice that a very small per cent. of the men avow agnosticism.

"Another question was asked of the men who were not going to church, why they did not attend. Among the answers were: 'Sunday work.' 'Indifference.' 'Not a Christian.' 'More pleasure other places.'

"Here again only two or three out of all those answering this question spoke about being agnostic."

*The Interior* (Presb.) declares that "for this reconnoissance of a field where the forces of evil drive their attack more keenly than anywhere else, all Christians owe a debt of thanks to the Association secretaries," and continues:

"The tradition has been that in the average city at least three-fourths of the young men never heard a sermon. This new enumeration indicates that the proportion of utter indifference is not more than one-fifth that great. One in twenty young men, we are accustomed to say, belong to church in the cities, but here are facts seeming to mean that we have guessed at only about one-fourth the actual ratio. All in all, the hold of Christianity upon young men is so much better than it has been our custom to think that every Christian laborer ought to take new heart and good cheer from these statistics."

*The Watchman* (Bapt.) says:

"A large proportion of young men do not profess to be Christians, yet believe in the reality of the Christian life. Their reasons for not becoming Christians are independent of their mental convictions, and are founded on a reluctance to assume the obligations, moral and religious, of the Christian life. This agrees with the common observations of Christian workers among young men. Infidelity of the Tom Paine type has become rare. The attitude of college men and of public men toward Christianity has completely changed in the last fifteen years. There is no longer any cause for a young man to be ashamed to be known as a Christian. It has become respectable and even commendable in the eyes of the secular world."

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EXODUS FROM FRANCE.

IN Elizabethan times, laws against the Roman Catholics were made so severe that the Roman Catholic orders were compelled to seek refuge in France and other continental countries. Now, in the reign of Edward VII., the tide is flowing the other way, and the members of Roman Catholic orders and institutions in France are returning to English soil in large numbers. Not England only, but Spain and other European countries, and even Canada and the United States, are being sought by Jesuits and by monks and nuns from the monasteries of France. Says a writer in *Harper's Weekly* (New York):

"The reason for this second pilgrimage of the friars to England is that France recently passed a measure, known as the 'association act,' which requires every religious body within its confines to make public the source and disposal of all its funds, and to publish the rules governing these bodies. There were in that country 16,468 establishments of a religious character which were subject to the terms of this act. Of this number only 5,141 have applied for the registration provided for. This leaves a balance of 11,327, which, by their apparent unwillingness to become registered, would make it appear that rather than take the French Government and the world at large into their confidence with regard to their finances, they will leave the country which has been their home for so many years."

Mr. Wilfranc Hubbard, writing on "The French Association Law" in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (November), thinks that the Roman Catholic orders in France are responsible for their own troubles, and maintains that the recently enacted law was but the logical culmination of a long struggle between the civil government of France and religious orders that not only refused to acknowledge its authority, but in some cases actually conspired against it. He says:

"The sedition that lurked underground and never came out into the open, that spent its time and its forces in unwearying efforts to undermine and subvert the authority to which it vowed no allegiance, that never lost an opportunity of fomenting troubles and stealthily encouraging conspiracy against that authority, how could it be dealt with? The question had to be solved, for every day increased the danger which rose from its neglect. Already wealthy, these communities were rapidly amassing more wealth, and the large means at their disposal were almost openly used for the furtherance of political ends. Entrusted with the education of the children of the most influential classes of France, they abused that trust by instilling principles of disloyalty to the state which their pupils might some day be called upon to serve. Wherever trouble arose, or any conflict in which the constituted authority of the state was concerned, they or their emissaries were to be found somewhere in the background watching to see if profit might be drawn for themselves by helping to defeat or thwart the side that the Government seemed to espouse. It mattered nothing what was the nature of the case or the justice of the cause, whether it was a strike of workmen or the barbarous sacrifice of a French soldier to save the credit of his chiefs; their restless hands were always plucking at the strings, their busy brains were always scheming with ever the same end in view—the defeat, the discredit, the ultimate downfall of the *régime* under which they lived."

The Government had to act, declares the writer, and it took the only course which could have been dictated by moderation and common sense. It passed a law limiting and regularizing the right of association. The Catholic party, while always insistent upon the most stringent regulations for political and so-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cial associations, would be satisfied with nothing less than complete exemption for the religious orders, ignoring the fact that the present law was but an honest attempt to deal with lay and religious bodies alike. Mr. Hubbard continues:

"It is well to remember these facts when one is moved to a sympathetic pity for the dispersed communities. For the Jesuits, Assumptionists, and some of the Passionist communities, pity in any case is uncalled for; they provoked the storm, and have only suffered a just retribution. . . . But it is impossible not to sympathize with others. How many bewildered, helpless women, one wonders, are now wandering about Europe seeking shelter and being denied? Why should these poor women, whose life spent in devotion to others has utterly unfitted them to take care of themselves, be sacrificed and turned out into the world, when it needed but one word from the headquarters in Rome to stay their going? One can only suppose that the permission to seek authorization was withheld in their case, in order to give a touch of pathos to the exodus, and make the action of the French Government appear odious."

A very different view of the religious problem in France is taken by Richard Davey, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (December). "To my mind," he says, "and I should think to that of every liberal-minded Englishman who has examined the question impartially, the associations bill is a very unjust and illiberal measure, for surely in a country which boasts of its freedom, and in an age when men can openly express their opinions, be they ever so eccentric and even dangerous, it is almost incredible that a certain class of respectable citizens should be treated as pariahs because they elect to live in community, wear a distinctive habit, and pass their lives in study, prayer, and works of charity." He says further:

"The associations bill, which has been in preparation for fully twenty years—being merely a development of M. Ferry's famous decrees—has a twofold object, the suppression of the religious orders and obligatory secularization of education. When the historian of the future comes to chronicle the age in which we live, and deals frankly with matters that we now handle with kid gloves, undoubtedly his most interesting chapter will be the one describing the process of dechristianization now in progress throughout Europe. Living in the midst of it, we do not perceive its insidious encroachment and are loath to believe that the aim of so-called anti-clericalism in Latin Europe really means the supplanting of Christianity by a form of nebulous atheism. . . .

"As to the Jesuits, they, of course, will be dispersed, leaving, as we are assured, teachers well trained in their methods to continue their work in those colleges where they have been sufficiently successful to excite the jealousy of the Government. With respect to the alleged conspiracies against the republic, in which the Jesuits and other associations are said to have been implicated, I think that one good public state trial which resulted in conviction would do the accused far more harm than the associations bill. I can, however, well believe that they do not like the present Government, for the reason that it has done nothing but harass and worry them since it came into existence, and I am inclined to think that if the republic had given them the same liberty which they enjoy in England and America, they would long ago have become its stanchest supporters and friends."

Mr. Davey states it as his conviction that the associations bill will prove "a very Pandora's box, overwhelming with confusion and vexation of spirit all who have meddled with it." He continues:

"In the long run the orders will have the best of it, and years hence will be back in their old homes as flourishing as ever. I am certain that not one single penny of their money will benefit any one single Socialistic or other scheme, but that, on the contrary, the only people who will receive any profit by the proposed spoliation will be the lawyers on both sides, for the bill is so ill-conceived and so badly expressed, so at least I am assured by a leading French jurist, that unless a draconian edict is passed expelling all the religious *en masse* its execution will lead to endless lawsuits between the congregations and the state. I am equally certain that the departure of some of the orders, the Benedictines from the abbeys of Lyguet and Solesmes, for instance, will give rise to a great deal of suffering among their poorer neighbors, for the abbots of these and other large monasteries, who have left France, had, of course, to dismiss many thousands of workmen at the very worst season of the year. The 150,000 unfortunate people who are cared for by the monks and nuns—the halt, the lame, and the blind—may also find themselves one fine morning turned out into the street, their old friends and hosts being no longer able to support them. The Government will also have to count with the Holy See, which may, if provoked, transfer the guardianship of Catholic interests in the East from France to Germany and Italy, both of which nations are eager to make very handsome concessions to the papacy in exchange for so conspicuous a favor."

## MODERN CRITICAL THEOLOGY AND THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

ALTHO throughout the nineteenth century the person of Jesus has been the center of "progressive theology," this has never been so much the case as at present. The problem has been intensified by that much-discussed proposition in Harnach's "Wesen des Christentums," in which he declares that the Father only, and not the Son, originally constituted a part of the Gospel proclamation. This has called forth an effort to determine exactly what the real relation of Christ to original Christianity was, and a discussion of this question from the pen of an advocate of the liberal theology of Harnack is found in the new work of Prof. P. Wernle, of the University of Basel, entitled "Die Aufänge unserer Religion." From this representative volume we quote the following views:

"Christianity came into existence through the actions of a layman, named Jesus of Nazareth, who began his public career with a more than common consciousness of prophetic power, and who understood how to attract men so that, notwithstanding the disgraceful form of his death, they were willing to live and to die for him. Jesus has coined new words and has scattered abroad new thoughts; but it was only his personality that gave these words and thoughts the victory which they achieved over the world. Men who make history impress their personality on its records. Jesus, however, did not speak with the consciousness of a superhuman being, and this fact furnishes the explanation for the origin of Christianity. The remarkable feature in Jesus is that this consciousness of being a prophet was united with a deep humility before God. It is not altogether possible for us to understand psychologically such a consciousness and heart. There can be no doubt that Jesus himself already felt the consciousness of being the Messiah, but the origin of this high consciousness remains a secret. The effort to trace the beginning of this conviction to the time of his baptism, as is done in the Gospels, is incorrect, as Christ himself never appeals to visions. In the life of Jesus, his baptism and his transfiguration can be stricken out, and nothing essential is lost. The main thing is not that Jesus had special relations to God, but rather that these relations drove him among men. Then, too, the inadequateness of the Messianic ideas of Jesus is evident. Fortunately Jesus is something different from and greater than the Jewish Messiah. That Jesus and the Messianic idea were not intimately connected is evident from the narrative of the temptation. His activity in that capacity was a free addition to his calling and career. His whole development was a struggle with the inadequate factors in the Messianic idea. But the end of his career was an acceptance of the Messianic title and calling before his death; otherwise he would have been compelled to give up both himself and his God.

"Jesus died with full faith in his speedy return in Messianic glory. In embracing these ideals he did not only err in reference to the point of time, but the whole idea is fantastic, that a man who has died should return again in the clouds of the heavens. This notion is the product of the thought and psychology of the antique world. In this one case only the inadequate element of the Messianic idea gained its victory over Jesus. The hope for a return is the tribute which Jesus paid to the religious creed of his times. He accepted the Messianic idea, changed it, struggled with it, but it remained a deception, and this was transferred to him. Son of God and Son of Man are the terms which Jesus ap-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plies to himself; the first has been an unfortunate term because it has called forth a deluge of metaphysical and psychological speculations, and the latter name, taken from the Jewish apocalypses, was never understood by the Greeks. In this way these names were from the beginning sources of evil for the new religion, and called forth, in the early church, two movements, one way leading to the Messiah of the apocalypse, and the other to the second Adam of Paul and the Logos of the Fourth Gospel.

"The death of Jesus was a result of his opposition to the Pharisees and the scribes. It seemed to bring with it the end of the cause which he represented. But just the opposite result took place. What faith in the living Jesus could not effect, namely, the founding of a new religious communion, the separation from Judaism, the conquest of the world, the belief that Jesus had risen again from the dead accomplished. The disciples appealed to certain appearances of Jesus as the basis of their faith; but the enlightened Christian of the day finds no difficulty in recognizing in certain visions of the first witnesses the real ground for the belief in the resurrection of Jesus. Later developments in the thought of the church gave currency to the opinions that became the common faith regarding the risen Lord."

This critical reconstruction of the person and mission of Jesus by Harnack, Wernle, and others of the advanced school, has called forth determined defenders of the old positions. Among these is Rev. Dr. Rupprecht, in his work "Das Christentum von Adolf Harnack," in which he maintains that these new views directly antagonize the deepest experiences of true Christians. A thoroughly learned reply to Harnack is the work of Professor Walther, of Rostock, entitled "Harnack's Wesen des Christentums," in which are used the cool but pointed weapons of modern scholarship; while the work of Schick, in his book "Wesen des Christentums," is more popular and an appeal to Christian feeling. One of the most interesting gladiators in the arena is the Roman Catholic professor, Reinhold, of Vienna, who, in a small book also entitled "Wesen des Christentums," shows that Roman Catholic scholarship must also reject the reconstruction of the person and work of Christ by liberal Protestant theology. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS RELIGIOUS EMOTION THE SECRET OF FAITH?

AN English author, Mr. H. Fielding, has recently published a work entitled "The Hearts of Men." In it he advances the view that all faiths, in so far as they can be expressed in creeds, are equally false, while all religions, in so far as they are expressions of emotion, are alike true. This writer brings under three heads certain religious instincts, always existing, modified from time to time by circumstances and by brain development. These are: the instinct of confession, the instinct of prayer, and the instinct of sacrifice. He maintains that "it is only to satisfy and explain these fundamental cravings that men have evolved a god or gods." In this inversion of the ordinary argument lies the key to Mr. Fielding's book. A reviewer in the London *Spectator* (November 16) says:

"He [the author] would have men go behind all their theories of the supernatural to what he considers the practise of true religion, which is 'the cult of the emotions.' This cult is, he believes, the highest exercise of which the mind of man is capable, and he should pursue it with all his might. To the common-sense questioner who asks, Why? he has only one answer to give —in order that 'he may fill his heart with beauty.' Mr. Fielding's position is by no means that of the religious-minded agnostic. He does not say, 'I do not know.' He evidently believes that he does know, that he has discovered the secret of all the faiths, and found, moreover, in 'the recognition and cultivation of the more beautiful instincts and emotions,' that which all men seek,—'the great peace.' . . . Is a man who studiously cultivates his religious emotions really pursuing the highest aim of which human nature is capable, and are the three emotions of which Mr. Fielding speaks, after all, the most worthy of cultivation? To the first question we would answer emphatically, 'No.' And with regard to the second question, in so far as the instincts of confession and sacrifice are concerned, we would reply that they are not by any means the highest instincts common to man,—unless by sacrifice we mean self-sacrifice, which Mr. Fielding plainly does not mean, and which, indeed, could hardly be considered an instinct at all. With regard to prayer, we are a little doubtful what our author implies by the word, seeing that he does not derive the desire to pray from the belief in a Being who hears the petition. If he is recommending a conscious formulation of instinctive moral, religious, and so God-seeking, aspirations, then, whatever word he may use, he is indeed inculcating one of the highest exercises of which the human mind is capable. If, on the other hand, he means nothing but the cultivation of emotion by means of ecstatic expression, this instinct does not appear to be worth the time to be wasted in its cultivation."

Of Mr. Fielding's "instinct of confession" the reviewer says further:

"Of conscience as an elevating force very little is made in this book, except in so far as it impels men to confession. But surely if confession is to be cultivated without reference to moral improvement, it is not only not elevating, but is positively degrading. . . . It may prove as dangerous to the moral nature as perpetual poulticing to the bodily. Any one who has had anything to do with children knows how too strong insistence on confession will make children go perilously near wrongdoing for the luxury of confessing their misdoings. We do not gather that this violent advocate of emotional religion would instigate confession to the person offended. Many men, he assures us, will confess to a stranger,—he himself has been the recipient of such confessions. True, he adds, his penitents were Burmese; and one can not help wondering whether, finding what a religious respect the white man had for the disclosure of evil deeds, some of these brown sinners did not draw on their imaginations at the same time as they relieved their consciences. The Roman Catholic Church, which has, Mr. Fielding argues, assimilated and made her own almost all the instincts of the human heart, encourages and commands auricular confession; but it would be a gross libel upon the Roman Catholic Church to suggest that she asks men to confess in order to give them the pleasure of telling, or primarily even in order to unburden their hearts. She requires of her penitents, before she allows them to confide in her at all, that they should believe that she possesses a delegated power to forgive sin, and she then absolves them to the intent that, being relieved of the burden of the past, they may enjoy greater freedom to do better in the future. Direct confession to God as it is practised by Protestants and Mahommedans Mr. Fielding regards as merely an expedient of the proud, who feel ashamed to confess to men, and are thus obliged to cultivate their emotions in secret."

When *The Spectator's* reviewer comes to the cult of "sacrificial" emotion, as Mr. Fielding expounds it, he becomes severe in his comment. He says:

"We are brought face to face with a very fundamental instinct indeed, and, we should be inclined to say, with a very base one. Mr. Fielding describes for our edification a religious festival among coolies, at which a goat is sacrificed in a singularly cruel and revolting manner (a priest puts it to death with his teeth). The emotion evinced by the worshipers simply testifies, we are told, to the existence of the religious instinct, while the priests make their little scientific theology to explain and apologize for this peculiar emotion. So arose sacrifice, the author explains, out of some hidden emotion in man's heart, for 'man and his necessities are the eternal truths, and all his creeds are but framed by himself to minister to his needs.' To people in any stage of civilization, he assures us, the sight of suffering and death is very attractive, and 'if not witnessed too often or in wrong circumstances,' such sights 'are by no means brutalizing, but quite the reverse.' Those who have little opportunity of looking upon such scenes 'seek in art the stimulus they require.'"

This critic finds it difficult to write coolly of such a "repulsive cult" as Mr. Fielding dignifies by the name of religion, and he closes his review by saying:

"Religious emotions which bear no fruit either in faith or benevolence are better suppressed, and belong, like the sacrificial

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

instinct,' to the category of savage survivals. Such emotions as are not inherently barren may, as Newman says, 'condense within the soul, and change to purpose strong'; but even these should be husbanded as a force, not wallowed in as a luxury. The highest instincts of religion take birth, as we believe, not amid the whirlwinds of emotion, but in the quiet recesses of conscience. Moved, no doubt, by the instinct of confession, Mr. Fielding confides to his readers that when as a young man he renounced his faith in Christianity, he was actuated not so much by obedience to the dictates of his reason as by his determination to be free—not to worship 'a God who interfered.' In a refusal to bear this interference lies, we believe, the death warrant of the true religious instinct; just as in submission to it lies the germ of faith. A determination to get quit of conscience is the destruction of the thread of communication between the divine and the human which no 'cult of the emotions' avails to reestablish"

## A PLEA FOR A COMMON PROTESTANT COMMUNION TABLE.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, of Westminster, a prominent English Broad Churchman, proposes to draw the different branches of the Protestant Church into closer bonds of fellowship by breaking down the barrier between Episcopal and Nonconformist communicants. "The inevitable expression of Christian fraternity," he says, "is the common reception of the Lord's Supper"; and "it is not consistent with self-respect to exchange compliments and congratulations with fellow Christians whom, none the less, you repel from communion and officially regard as schismatics." He continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, December):

"The great English denominations have spread throughout the world, and, unless some unimaginable forces reverse the prevailing tendencies, they are destined in the future to take a paramount position in the reformed churches. English churchmen are slow to appreciate the magnitude and rapidity of their progress. Even within this island their growth has greatly exceeded that of the Church of England, and tho little more than a century ago the 'dissenting interest' seemed evidently waning, it is probable that at this moment half the professing Christians in the country are Nonconformists. When, however, we look beyond the confines of Great Britain, and consider the religious state of the British Empire and the United States, the importance of non-Episcopal Christianity becomes immediately apparent. The National Church, then, does not now stand over against a few novel and heavily suspected sectaries, but has to define its attitude toward a federation, or quasi-federation, of organized and militant churches, some of which represent a religious energy and a volume of Christian conviction far greater than its own. Numbers, it may be said, are properly irrelevant to truth—the title-deeds of a religious society can not be its success. But the 'free churches' are not only numerous and increasing societies: they are mighty evangelistic agencies: they add their full contribution to theological science: they enrich the spiritual life of Christendom with their full proportion of beneficent and saintly lives."

Why can not the communicant members of the non-Episcopal churches communicate in the Church of England? asks Canon Henson. It may be replied that there is nothing to prevent Nonconformists from communicating with Episcopalians now, since it is the custom of the Church of England to admit to the Sacrament all who present themselves, asking no questions and interposing no difficulties. But, as the Canon points out, the results of this policy have been the opposite of what might be desired. For while the "less desirable and conscientious" Nonconformists have availed themselves of the privilege, the "more religious and sensitive" have, as a rule, refrained from presenting themselves.

The two formal barriers that stand in the way of intercommunion are the clause in the Prayer-Book which declares that "there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion, until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed"; and the doctrine of Apostolic Succession. Canon Henson does not consider either of these obstacles insurmountable, and urges historical justification to sustain his conclusions. "The rubric in the Prayer-Book," he maintains, "ought not to be regarded as asserting a principle of universal application, viz., the necessity of Episcopal confirmation as the preliminary to the reception of the Holy Communion, but as the domestic rule of the Church of England, to which its members must conform as the condition of being admitted to the full privileges of members." On the second point he says: "The antiquity of the Episcopal government and its great history may be subjects of legitimate satisfaction to the members of an Episcopal church, may justify a jealous retention of that order, and authorize an exceptional confidence in its practical value, but I wholly fail to see how either the one or the other can form the basis of a divine right, and require the condemnation of the non-Episcopal ministries." He concludes:

"If, then, we are compelled to admit that non-Episcopal ministries are not less spiritually effective than our own, that the sacraments administered by them are equally with ours the channels of those supernatural graces which create the Christian character, that all the tokens of the Holy Ghost's presence and action are as evident in them as in us, by what right can we continue to exclude them from our frank and affectionate fellowship? By what right do we ignore them in our parishes; refuse them all access to our pulpits; urge their clergy to repudiate their orders, and facilitate their reordination? We treat them as the Roman Catholics treat us; but with even less excuse. This is the root of bitterness in our religious life, and until it be plucked up there will be no sincerity in our professions of fraternity. The best Nonconformists resent most justly the insult implied in exhortations to reunion, however courteously expressed, which require of them an act of spiritual apostasy."

**A Swiss Passion Play.**—It was to be expected that the fame of the great Passion Play in Ober-Ammergau would inspire attempts at reproduction, and several such have already been chronicled in our pages. The latest presentation of the Christ-drama is that reported from Selzach, a remote and quiet little village in Northern Switzerland, as yet unspoiled by the tourist. Over three hundred and fifty actors, singers, and musicians participate in the play, all being inhabitants of the village, and fourteen performances have been given during the past summer. Says the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"In general the plan of the great model [in Ober-Ammergau] has been followed, but the detailed carrying out is original, sometimes resulting in defect, at other times in marked improvement. There is much less of dramatic work, comparatively little dialog, with correspondingly more tableaux, music, and recitation. The rendering at Selzach is rather more oratorio than play. . . . . .

"The musical and dramatic ability of these humble tillers of the soil and makers of watches, remotely situated from the finer influences of art, with only the ruder impulses that physical nature gives, is wonderful. It rises to the level of genius. The choosing and training of 350 actors, musicians, and singers for the rendition of Mozart and Mendelssohn and Wagner out of a simple mountain hamlet of 1,600 untutored people seems little less than miracle. The daring of their undertaking is itself a tribute to their faith and courage."

The whole production, continues the writer, is unmistakably animated by a sincere religious feeling and purpose, and the managers of the play have sought to repress any attempt to make financial gain a prominent end.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, who for the past two years has been resident in Switzerland in charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe, has been appointed as a delegate to the Wesleyan conferences in England next June. In July Bishop Vincent will sail for the United States and spend August in his old work at Chautauqua, with which he is still officially connected.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WILHELMINA AND HER TROUBLES.

NO Dutch newspaper of standing has given publicity to the stories affecting the private life of the Queen of Holland. It is true that Socialist weeklies have copied the accounts printed in France, but no comment from a Dutch source is available beyond the following, which appeared in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant:*

"In view of the palpably false rumors lately circulated in foreign newspapers concerning Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands, we are authorized to deny these tales and to state, on the highest authority, that they are absolutely without foundation."

Familiar as is the despatch in *The Daily News* (London) which purports to give a full account of the incident, it may be reproduced here:

"Prior to Queen Wilhelmina's illness, a slightly heated discussion took place between Her Majesty and the Prince at a dinner at the Chateau of Loo. The Queen, annoyed at some inattention on the part of her husband, used a somewhat harsh word, and the Prince, losing his temper, insulted the Queen. Lieutenant Van Tets, Her Majesty's aide-de-camp, is stated to have then intervened and to have reproached the Prince with the impropriety of his conduct. A challenge ensued, and a duel with swords took place immediately after dinner. Lieutenant Van Tets was wounded and has since been dangerously ill, peritonitis having supervened. Shortly afterward Prince Henry fought a duel on account of the same affair with another gentleman of the court, who sustained a slight wound."

This precipitated the sensation, and newspapers outside Holland at once took it up. The *Anzeiger* (Oldenburg) denied that Prince Henry was in any way responsible for the trouble, but the Duchess of Oldenburg is Prince Henry's sister, and she unquestionably inspired this utterance. It ran:

"It is untrue that the Prince of the Netherlands gave himself up to gambling. He had no pecuniary embarrassments prior to his marriage. He is now financially independent. Besides, money matters could not affect a love match."

The Dutch people love the Orange dynasty, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), and hold the belief that their national independence is bound up with its destiny. They are jealous of German influence, and hence the Prince Consort will not escape prejudice. But it is the *Temps* (Paris) which seems to have spoken the last word. It gives an elaborate account of the trouble, vouching for its accuracy. As this reliable French newspaper has access to authoritative sources of information, its version, given below, is generally accepted:

"Every one knows that Queen Wilhelmina, who, like all the Oranges, has a will of her own, married for love. Why not admit frankly that the Dutch people were somewhat disappointed by the match? The young Queen's choice was not the ideal husband dreamed of by many. But she had freely chosen him, and he was accordingly accepted by the nation, which adored its little blonde Wilhelmina. In these circumstances, the happiness of the royal family seemed assured. . . . Has that happiness been destroyed? This was the question asked of one of the most notable personalities in the political life of Holland. 'The Queen loves the Prince dearly,' answered the individual referred to. 'She married him for love and this love has strengthened since. So far are they from living in discord, that the couple are models of married harmony.' It was the Flemish press and some miserable little Socialist sheets that sowed these calumnies. They went to extravagant lengths. It was alleged that at the time of his marriage the Prince was overwhelmed with debts. Yet he bought not long afterward the lordly domain of Dobbin, paying for it 1,500,000 marks. He naturally wanted to visit his own family occasionally and have a house in his native land. It has been insinuated that the Queen herself paid for this property. This lie has been exposed. The Prince's eldest brother has indulged in wild extravagance, but the Queen's husband himself has never been dunned by creditors."

A very interesting aspect of the situation is broached in this delicate and discreet manner:

"The Queen's hopes of maternity have been prematurely dissipated. For some weeks there was fear of such an outcome, and to-day the fact is certain. But what does that prove? Are not queens liable to accidents of this sort, like ordinary mortals? Is cruelty the only thing that induces these calamities? The event was wholly unexpected, a fact which explains the absence of the Prince. He had gone hunting and was summoned back by telegraph. It is a disappointment for the country, but the misfortune is not irreparable."

Thus this well-informed authority, whose account, as already hinted, is accepted as the true story of Wilhelmina's sorrow. It may be well to take leave of the subject with the following observation from *The Weekly Mail* (Bangkok):

"If five years had passed without Queen Wilhelmina giving birth to a child, her marriage would have been dissolved by the Dutch parliament. The constitution of Holland also provides that, if the Queen has a son, she is to abdicate in his favor when he reaches the age of eighteen."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A MYSTERIOUS MEMBER OF THE ROOSEVELT CABINET.

A SENSATION has been created in the press of two hemispheres by a "warning" which, according to an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet addressed, unofficially and in a friendly spirit, to England. The warning reaches the public through Sir Wemyss Reid, who writes the article. He was in conversation with "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet" at Washington. The member is not indicated by name, but he said, according to Sir Wemyss Reid, that England ought to end the Boer war at once:

"My friend went on to tell me of the almost daily appeals that were being made to the United States Government by the representatives of European Powers to take some step for ending the war. 'Of course we can do nothing. We are powerless; everybody is powerless. It is your own country alone that can solve the problem. The European Powers know that, and when their ministers make representations to us here, they always declare that they are speaking unofficially, tho we know quite well that their Governments are backing them. Does England realize all the gravity of the situation, and the extent of danger in which this state of foreign feeling involves her?'"

Astonishment was expressed throughout the European press upon the publication of these particulars. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) pronounced the affair a "sensation," and credited Sir Wemyss Reid with reproducing the exact words of the mysterious member of the Cabinet. But this the Englishman does not claim. He jotted down notes of the conversation after the interview, but while it was still fresh in his memory. *The Times* (London) prints the following, which, in the case of a European complication of this sort, would be termed "inspired":

"Sir Wemyss Reid has misunderstood both the nature of this conversation and what was said to him. The conversation was supposed by the minister to be private. The statements above quoted were made by Sir Wemyss Reid without authority and are misleading. In other statements in the same article Sir Wemyss Reid has put his own words into the minister's mouth."

It will be observed that the London newspaper commits the blunder of referring to the mysterious unknown of the Cabinet as a "minister" instead of as a "secretary." *The Pilot* conjectures that it was Mr. Hay who did this talking. The only clues to the identity of the communicative secretary afforded by Sir Wemyss Reid are first that "throughout his life he had entertained a desire that was passionate in its intensity for the main-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tenance of union and good-will between Great Britain and the United States"; second (this point has already been mentioned), that he is "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet," and, finally, that his name, if Sir Wemyss Reid "were to give it, would add immense weight to his opinion." Now *Truth* (London) says:

"On the appearance of the article in *The Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of *The Times* in America, and a devoted adherent to the gospel of that paper, telegraphed over to say that Mr. Hay had informed him that he had not made any such observation to Sir Wemyss."

The "sensation" has drawn a letter from Sir Wemyss Reid to the London *Times*, in which he complains that the correspondent of that paper "appears to imply that in one instance I have been guilty of a breach of confidence in my treatment of a private conversation." But not a syllable more has transpired on the subject of the identity of the communicative secretary, and this member of the Roosevelt Cabinet remains as mysterious as ever.

## "HUNGER DUTIES" AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

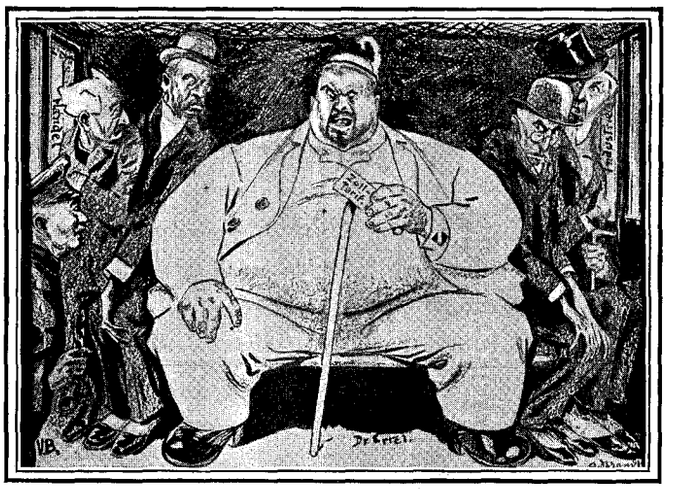
ATTEMPTS to explain Germany's serious position and to predict the outcome of the conflict between the impoverished landlords and the beggared working classes are filling columns in the European press. "Hunger duties" is the term applied by the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to the tariff on cereals demanded by the landed aristocracy. This paper puts the number of the unemployed in Berlin at 80,000, but more conservative estimates are 35,000 to 40,000. However, the tone of the German press in dealing with the crisis is so very partizan that it may be well to begin with the impressions of a detached observer like the London *Spectator*, which says:

"The landlords, always poor for their position, which is socially better even than in England, had been heavily hit by falling prices and a rising rate of wages, due chiefly to the swarming toward the towns and emigration, and the prospect of increased incomes proved too much for their habitual caution. They mortgaged their estates, bought shares in new industrial companies with the proceeds, and awaited the coming wealth with implicit confidence. Look, they said, how rich Englishmen are. For two or three years the confidence seemed justified. Every kind of undertaking appeared to prosper, loans were easily procurable from 'spirited' banks, foreign commerce was brisk, and new steam lines were continually projected. The court fed the prevailing excitement, the Emperor encouraging every new development with his approval; the Government proposed new enterprises in the shape of canals, and new expenditure on the navy 'to protect our growing commerce'; and every thing and person was prosperous till the reaction came. Then it was discovered that everything had been overdone, that there were too many factories, too many mercantile companies, and, above all, too many steamships. There was an overplus of articles with nobody to buy them. . . . The landlords could not meet their mortgages, the citizens were driven back on their small trades, and the employees were cut down or discharged by tens of thousands. It is admitted that fifty thousand men, most of them heads of households, are out of employ."

The view thus outlined is shared by the entire British press, which is also of opinion that the Reichstag will not take the wisest measure to improve the situation because it is dominated by the great vested interests. But *The Speaker* (London) brings out another point thus:

"Italy, Austria, and Hungary are all preparing to denounce their commercial treaties with Germany, and to raise their own tariff against Germany if Germany raises her tariff against them, and the opinion is widely expressed in influential quarters in Budapest, Vienna, and Rome that a real political alliance is incompatible with commercial war. Altogether the situation on the Continent as well as at home is darker than it has been for many years past."

Turning to the German press, we find a most excited state of partizan feeling. The Socialist *Vorwärts* is fierce in its denunciation of the landlords. The "hunger duties" will add about four dollars to the annual bread bill of the workingman, a burden which all parties admit to be severe, and which prompts the Socialist press to demand the establishment of a department of



DEMANDS OF THE AGRARIANS IN GERMANY.

LEADER OF THE AGRARIANS: "Conductor, I want a better seat. The Agrarians have an undoubted right to ask that their wishes be complied with, in the interest of the whole community."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

labor. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) inclines to advocacy of the commercial interests as distinguished from those of the agrarians. It is particularly alarmed at the prospect of tariff wars with Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the United States. It says:

"Such a development would be a catastrophe fatal to Germany's well-being for a long time to come, and the severest blow to our industrial life. . . . And what is to be done in the face of the growing scarcity of work? The empire, the states, the cities, must henceforth concern themselves with this weighty question. The right to work may not be recognized, but the unemployed can not, nevertheless, be left to destitution and hunger. Even the poorest must eat to live. And must their bread, therefore, be made dearer? All branches of the Government must strive to minister to the general need by encouraging public works and general enterprise as much as possible. It must be remembered that winter increases the suffering of the poor. If the 'canal' is to be built, there could be no better time for setting about it than the present. But no period is so unfavorable for an increase of the tariff on food-stuffs as one of economic depression. The chairman of the committee of Berlin metal manufacturers is energetically advocating the temporary suspension of the duty on American meat, that the food problem for workingmen's families may be easier of solution. But it must appear an inadmissible proceeding to every one in view of the reductions in wages and the wholesale discharges of wage-earners to increase the duties on the necessaries of life. No one seriously believes in the theory that the foreigner pays the tax. What are the agrarians striving for if not for a rise in the price of their products? Not one agrarian would lift a finger for a higher tariff if he did not expect higher food prices from it. But what workingman will let himself be persuaded that, in the event of dearer bread, he will have it made up to him in the shape of higher wages?"

The middle classes are also suffering severely from the depression, according to the *Zeitung* (Cologne). It advocates a return to that frugality which distinguished the Germans prior to the reign of commercialism. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) denounces the Socialists for trying to make party capital out of the general distress:

"The Social Democracy, in its efforts to use the problem of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unemployed to further its own propaganda, is costing the idle work-people their prospect of relief. It is deliberately seeking to do this, and to this end has got up in Berlin a series of mass-meetings of the unemployed. The result is a bitterness of feeling and a social hatred that may yet bear evil fruit. It may be well to recall the consequences of the rousing of the unemployed in the year 1892. The participants in the mass-meetings and demonstrations went from their halls into the streets and proceeded to the royal castle, singing revolutionary songs and uttering threatening cries, bringing about, in the end, bloody conflicts with the authorities. *Vorwärts*, it is true, tried to repudiate these 'walks Unter den Linden,' as having no connection with the propaganda of the Social-Democratic party, and as being set on foot by the 'liberty-cap' proletariat. Nevertheless, these things were the outcome of Socialist agitation against church and state, the putting into practise of Social Democratic campaign phrases."

The German press is visibly embarrassed by the fact that the Emperor is on the side of the agrarians and against the demands of the industrial population. The laws on the subject of *lése-majesté* make it difficult for the Socialist and free-trade papers to speak their minds. However, that liberal and free-trade paper, the *Nation* (Berlin), says:

"The free traders are determined not to make the slightest additional concession to protection, whether of the agrarian or the commercial kind. We in Germany suffer enough from protection as it is. Naturally, the weal or the wo of a great nation does not hang upon the possibly slight increase in a single tariff duty. But it is important to make clear the direction in which we are going, to determine whether our tariff and commercial policy shall be a progressive or a backward one. Never backward! That is the watchword of all friends of free trade in the present emergency."

This paper, however, notes regretfully that the outspoken free-traders in the Reichstag number only a quarter of the membership. After a survey of the different political groups on the floor of the Reichstag, it concludes:

"It might be possible to bring these diverse elements into a working majority even yet if a strong hand held the reins of imperial administration. But it is itself dominated by opposing interests. Manifestly it wants commercial treaties. But to carry out a tariff policy that will leave any possibility of concluding commercial treaties requires the very statesmanship which the administration lacks, but which distinguished Count Caprivi so preeminently. Among the higher officers of the ship of state, no one at present seems to know where the commercial-political metacentrum is situated."

There is a tendency to general recrimination in the German press, the various parties seeking to throw responsibility for the crisis upon all the others. The *Deutsche Adelsblatt* presses home the agrarian argument that it is the duty of industrial capital to take care of the unemployed:

"It lured the masses from the country into the cities. It caused them to forget the agricultural love of rural life, so that they know now only how to live from hand to mouth. Therefore it should not leave the toilers out in the street because they yield a profit of only ten or twenty per cent., and the manipulators of the stock exchange have reached the end of their wisdom. It is irrational to let the well-being or the misery of thousands depend upon such circumstances as these. It is downright madness to permit the state and society to be imperiled by masses left hungry in this fashion. The 'social problem' is in this instance very simple. A progressive dividend tax would soon create a fund out of which the unemployed could be maintained or at least kept from dire hunger until a new distribution of industrial forces could be effected."

This idea of a tax on dividends is "amusing" to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and has led to a warm controversy on every phase of the German crisis. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says that if the workers would stop contributing to strike funds they would have something to fall back upon when employment failed. But the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* thinks the capitalist should not be allowed to accumulate great mobs of workers in the towns and then abandon them to starvation when they have no further use for them. Hence it thinks a tax on dividends deserves consideration.

The threats of the Austro-Hungarian press that there will be reprisals if the German Reichstag puts up the duties are alarming the Berlin newspapers. The proposed new hop duties would be a serious matter to the dual monarchy. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) insists that measures be adopted to "get even." It feels certain that the agrarians will ultimately gain their point even if their majority in the Reichstag is not yet in sight, and it urges Hungary and Austria to serve notice upon Germany of what she may expect.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE BOER COLONEL IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

IRISH newspaper opinion, from the Home Rule point of view, seems most adequately summed up in the following comment by *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) on the election of Arthur Lynch as member of Parliament for Galway:

"Those who have never heard of Mr. Plunkett will hear that Galway, an Irish constituency, has elected to the British House of Commons a man whose chief claim upon it is that he defended Boer independence against unscrupulous British aggression. From Madrid to St. Petersburg the fact will be noted. Hitherto an effort has been made to discredit the hostility of the Irish members to the British policy in South Africa as unrepresentative. A cabinet minister declared upon that matter that the Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers were better representatives of Irish opinion than the Irish members of Parliament. That fiction is ended. Galway has proved to demonstration that now, as in the past, Ireland is on the side of the rights of humanity and the laws of civilization. Nor will the fact be missed that the only constituency outside Dublin University and Ulster that returned a quasi-Unionist at the general election has reverted to its allegiance at the call of the United Irish Party.

ARTHUR LYNCH.

So much for the conversion of Ireland by souperistic Unionism. The Irish delegates in America will be heartened by Galway's message. The old town has repaired the one breach in the Nationalist fortress that faction left behind it. Irish-America and Irish-Australia will receive the news as the crowning proof that 'faction and feud' have, indeed, passed away, and that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

standard of the United Irish Party is the standard of United Ireland."

"If his [Lynch's] constituents should be deprived of the pleasure of reading his parliamentary speeches," says *The Irish Times*, "they will doubtless find compensation in reading his letters from Paris in the local press. A vote more or less does not matter a rap." A very different way of looking at the affair is that of *The United Irishman* (Dublin):

"It is a long time since such an obvious triumph of ignorance occurred in Ireland as is made evident by the result of the Galway election. The Nationalists of Ireland who wish for the day of their country's regeneration, when a self-reliant people shall assert their manhood and their right and ability to live intelligent lives, have reason to be sadly disappointed, and if not absolutely to despair of the future of the country, to realize at all events that there are years and years of hard work still to be done before the average Irishman can be taught to use the brains God gave him for his guidance. But the saddest part of the business is to find the 'National' press eulogizing the people for their exhibition of incapacity to see beyond their noses—the press which claims to represent the brains of Irish politics, and which claims to lead the people to material, social, and political advancement. *The Telegraph* has the audacity at this period of National revival to claim the election of Mr. Lynch as a victory gained over the united forces of the Gaelic League, the industrial and literary movements, the policy of Cumann nan Gaedheal, and, of course, the Unionists."

Exasperation is the apparent feeling in English newspapers. *The Standard* (London) says:

"If Mr. Lynch claims to act as a member of Parliament, attention will, necessarily, be drawn to the credentials which were presented on his behalf to the electorate; and if he does not repudiate the charge that he joined with the enemies of the state in waging war, he must be expelled from the House. In that case Galway will have practically disfranchised itself for a time, by way of 'spiting the English.' There is, it is true, a alternative course. Mr. Lynch may disavow the testimony of his backers, and sacrifice his reputation as a fighting pro-Boer to the exigencies of the parliamentary struggle. It is, indeed, believed by some that his adventures in the Transvaal were not of a nature that should expose him to the charge of blood-guiltiness, and that the smell of powder existed mainly in the atmosphere of an unusually animated election."

"The return of Mr. Lynch," says *The Daily News* (London), "is a tolerably striking object-lesson in what Nationalist Ireland thinks of the war." "The hostility of the Irish," says *The Morning Post* (London), "is not to be disposed of by congested district boards, and land acts, and agricultural boards." "Galway is only acting up to its reputation," says the *The St. James's Gazette* (London). "The extraordinary result of the poll shows the remarkable strength and discipline of the Irish party," says *The Speaker* (London). To which *The Westminster Gazette* (London) adds:

"And with Mr. Lynch's return the solution of a difficult and delicate constitutional problem is thrust upon the British authorities. Mr. Lynch, according to the tendency of his conversation with journalistic friends in the French capital last night, contemplates appearing at St. Stephen's in due course, and apparently does not anticipate apprehension by the police or ejection by order of the Speaker. The problem is: Can Mr. Lynch be refused service in the House before conviction? The opinion of some legal pundits is that he can not be denied admission as the case stands to-day."

Meanwhile the press of Paris, in which city "Colonel" Lynch still sojourns, is making a hero of the gentleman. The *Intransigéant*, whose sympathies are always revolutionary, is delighted with the episode, and makes it the occasion of severe denunciation of England. The *Journal des Débats* thinks the affair may end very seriously, and calls it "an alarming symptom." The *Liberté* has even interviewed the "exile" regarding a paragraph in *The Daily Mail* (London). This paragraph said, in effect:

"The Speaker has only to ask Mr. Lynch the question: 'Did you fight in the ranks of the Boers?' If he answers 'Yes,' his election will be annulled. If he answers 'No,' his election will be robbed of all significance."

The *Liberté* quotes Mr. Lynch as saying that the Speaker of the Commons will not ask anything of the sort. But if he did, the "Colonel" would say it was none of the Speaker's business. He—that is, the "Colonel"—intends to claim his seat in Parliament when that body assembles this month. So he said, at any rate, according to the *Liberté*, which avows great admiration for him. *L'Illustration* (Paris) prints a photograph of Mr. Lynch crossing in a ferryboat with Theodore Roosevelt, the two being in confabulation, and calls this a "curious coming together."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMANY, VENEZUELA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE press of three nations has for some weeks been dealing with the German-Venezuelan complication, without, however, making the matter very clear. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the immediate crisis is due to Venezuela's toleration of outrages upon German subjects. But there appears to be an old debt to German financiers in connection with a projected Venezuelan railroad. It amounts to about $20,000,000. The *Republica* (Caracas), a personal organ of President Castro's, repudiates this claim and says the Government will resist it to the utmost:

"Germany is misled if she imagines that a few men-of-war in the harbor will settle the claims she makes. Venezuela constitutes a sovereign Power, independent of and equal to the other Powers in dignity. She will maintain that position. She wants peace. But she can make her enemies suffer and give tit for tat."

The same paper announces that if Germany's pecuniary claim represents a private debt it should be settled in the courts of law. But the German papers insist upon the satisfaction of wrongs done to individuals in cases having no connection with the railroad matter. One of these cases is thus stated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"George Schlueter, proprietor of an ironware establishment and a respected member of the German colony, was shot and killed in the street, after an encounter, by one Luis Felipe Lopez. Lopez was at once arrested. Upon learning of the occurrence, the German minister addressed a communication to the Government, asking what it proposed to do and emphasizing the necessity of reparation. According to an official communication, the Venezuelan courts set Lopez free. Thereupon steps were taken to have the release of Lopez revoked and, in the event of refusal, to obtain damages for the denial of justice."

Another German demand against Venezuela had its origin, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a visit of the Kaiser's cruiser *Vineta* to Puerto Cabello. Two petty officers of the man-of-war came to blows with the Venezuelan police. There was a pursuit, and the police, followed by a mob, boarded a German merchant vessel in quest of the fugitives. What happened next is not clearly stated. The Hamburg newspaper, however, asserts:

"If the Venezuelan police, while displaying no tokens of their authority, wished to arrest the German petty officers, and if the Venezuelan officials, during the subsequent outbreak of the mob, proceeded unwarrantably against the officers and men of the German merchant vessel, which was in no way implicated in the previous affair, then the Venezuelan Government will have to answer."

The German Government has assured the United States Government of its intention to respect the Monroe Doctrine, according to *The Times* (New York), and therefore we can await developments, giving Germany credit for good faith. *The Independent* (New York) prints an article for which it vouches editorially, and from which it appears that some civilized government should step in and end present conditions in Caracas, for they are barbarous.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## AN EMPTY TALE BY A POPULAR AUTHOR.

IN THE FOG. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Thomas Mitchell Pierce and F. D. Steele. Cloth, 5½ in. by 8¼ in., 155 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

THERE are certain books that place the reviewer in the predicament of which Voltaire speaks: "The necessity of saying something, the perplexity of having nothing to say." These, he says, combined with a desire of being witty, "are three circumstances which alone are capable of making even the greatest writer ridiculous." In the face of a book to be reviewed, the first two are so disheartening in themselves that they would quite check any vainglorious desire of the third. It is this that confronts one in Richard Harding Davis's new book. There is the necessity of saying something about it, because Mr. Davis is too much in the public eye to allow a book of his to pass unnoticed. Had John Jones written "In the Fog," the reviewer could use the phrases usually employed for a story that is neither good nor bad, not very dull nor very badly written. Mr. Davis has, among other qualities, a knack of constructing a certain type of short story very well. This he has done in this case. One notices also his usual taking style and the amusing bits of description; but after that, nothing. The story is as empty as a hollow shell. It makes no pretense, indeed, of being anything more than an amusing little tale.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

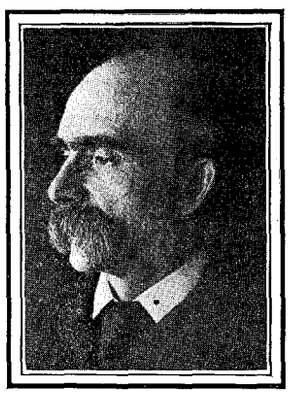
The story opens in the Grill Club. Four men, strangers to each other, sit at supper. According to the customs of the club, they talk with each other, altho no one knows to whom he is speaking. A fifth member of the club sits reading by the fire. This is a member of parliament whose passion is for detective stories. He has just finished one, and the "man with the black pearl" mourns because he has not another story to throw in Sir Andrew's way, this being the only method of keeping him from the house, where he will speak in favor of a bill for enlarging the navy. As Sir Andrew is about to leave, an honorary member, an American, begins a sensational story in which he himself was concerned, of the mysterious murder of a notorious Princess Tichy and an English lord. When he finishes Sir Andrew starts to go, but another member of the company begins to make an interesting addition to the story. Again Sir Andrew gets under way, but a third story-teller takes up the story and, by a chain of ingenious evidence, goes on to fix the crime on the American attaché himself. The sequel we leave to the book to tell.

## MORAL SCIENCE AS TAUGHT AT HARVARD.

THE FIELD OF ETHICS. By George Herbert Palmer. Cloth, 12mo, 213 pp. Price, $1.10 net, postage extra. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is a compilation of the "William Belden Noble Lectures" for 1899, which were delivered by the author in his capacity of "Alfred Professor of Philosophy" in Harvard University. The work is important from the standpoint of pedagogy rather than of moral science. It shows the extreme of the inductive method of instruction as practised at our leading universities, a method that is seriously proposed even for geometry, in which the "new instruction" would end with the axioms which Euclid postulates.

So Professor Palmer closes with the definitions that to students of Mill and Whately and McCosh will seem essential to the introduction of the subject. Such students may be advised to begin with Professor Palmer's final sentence and to read the book backward. This sentence, which is Professor Palmer's main proposition, is as follows:



GEORGE HERBERT PALMER.

"Those words of Jesus,—of which Phillips Brooks was so fond,—announcing that he had come in order that men might have life and have it abundantly, are the clearest statement of the purposes of both morality and religion, of righteousness on earth and in heaven."

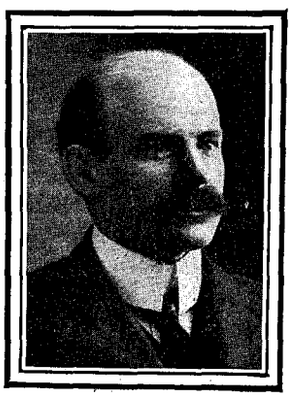
This confusion of the purpose of ethics with its effects is characteristic of what might be called the Matthew Arnold cult of culture. The American devotees of this cult, while centered at Harvard, are to be found in cloistered life everywhere. We are tempted to say that Professor Palmer's "field of ethics" is coterminous with the Harvard Campus, but the campus, in that case, must be taken to represent, as Boston is said to represent, not a locality, but a "state of mind." It would be more proper, however, to apply the term restricted to the attitude of the teacher rather than to the scope that the subject assumes under his hand. While he treats of the relations of ethics to the physical sciences, to philosophy, history, law, esthetics, and religion, the lines of connection which he shows are so attenuated and subtle that to comment upon them in the presence of the great common bonds of practical concern is like noting the morning gossamers that gleam among telegraph wires, and ignoring the wires themselves. In such a comparative study as the present, the proper work of a teacher of ethics is not that of a poet or artist, but of a lineman, whose business it is to keep the connections from getting tangled. Professor Palmer seem purposely to have made a tangle of the subject in the first chapter, for the pleasure of straightening things out in the rest of the book. His filaments of relation are very prettily strung at the close, but we doubt if they will convey much of a current of ethical force.

## O THOU INVISIBLE SPIRIT OF WINE!

THE TIPPLER'S VOW. By Lee Fairchild. Illustrated with 26 dry-prints by Jean Paleologue, Holland. Paper edition, boards, uncut, 9 x 12 in. Price, $10. Croscup & Sterling Co.

COMES reeling into the Symposium of the poets a new Alcibiades —the author of "The Tippler's Vow."

Lee Fairchild is a leader in the "Bohemia of the Table d'Hôte" of New York, where his wit and wisdom have won him all the honors which that realm can contribute. That he is something more, however, than a "prince of good fellows" is proved by the present book, which is, indeed, a masterpiece of its kind. In stanzas that while differing slightly in form produce the same esthetic effect as the quatrains of Omar, a victim of dipsomania is represented as addressing the "invisible spirit of wine" that has and needs no other name than "devil."



LEE FAIRCHILD.

The moods in which his apostrophes are expressed are as many and as various as those which in nature possess the drunkard. But through all the stanzas, as through the justifications of a tipsy man, runs an undertone of confession where weak resolve and shameful surrender contend for mastery.

So Alcibiades' "devil" of sensual appetite and selfish ambition fought against the good "dæmon" that made the better part of his nature long for the pure life and noble aims of Socrates and his circle. And as his speech in Plato's "Symposium" seems to us the noblest sermon of Greek literature because of the vitality of his theme to-day, so will poems like this of Lee Fairchild have value for generations to come when even the Omar fad, that has been the artistic but not the ethical inspiration of "The Tippler's Vow," shall have passed away.

In his illustrations of the book, Jean Paleologue has united art and allegory, usually a most unhappy combination, in very harmonious fashion. The letter-press is a triumph of American typographical art.

## HOME-MADE LITERATURE.

THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. By the Gardener. cloth, 12mo, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

THERE is really no reason at all why we should not make our own literature in this country. We are an adaptable people, and readily learn to imitate and even improve on the industries of other countries; why not on their books? Now there is the case of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." That book was all very well in its way, no doubt. The author had a very pretty trick of gossiping about nature and children. But since "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" has been written, just like "Elizabeth" and nearly as good in every way, there is no longer any need of the earlier book. For, after all, books are a species of merchandise, and it is the duty of the patriotic to patronize home industries. In this country book-making is an ever-growing industry, and the anonymous author of the Commuter's Wife deserves much credit for having so promptly done into Americanese the work of Elizabeth. The book has been advertised as written by an American Elizabeth, and for once the advance book notes do not lie. We have the same sort of a lovely garden, and Barbara—that is the American name of the English Elizabeth—has the same fine love of early morning and bulbs, and has trouble with her gardeners. To be sure, there are some minor differences. Instead of three babies, Barbara has six dogs, and in her succeeding books—for of course she will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

write more books; at least we hope so—she will be able to do a great deal in the animal study line. In place of an "April Baby's Book of Tunes," for instance, she might do a "Bluff Dog's Book of Whines and Howls." It would be something new, too, for dog language has been one of the few things overlooked in the recent eruption of animal books.

In character, Barbara and Elizabeth differ a good deal. Elizabeth had a whole-souled enjoyment of her neighbors' peculiarities. Barbara again improves on the original, for not only does she enjoy them to the uttermost, but she derives solid enjoyment day by day in thanking God she is not as others are. There was never a more contented, thoroughgoing little Pharisee than Barbara. It shows what a love of nature can do for one, and how many elements of joy it can bring into a quiet life.

## ANOTHER TALE OF DERRING-DO.

COUNT HANNIBAL. A ROMANCE OF THE COURT OF FRANCE. By Stanley Weyman. Cloth, 7¾ x 5¼ in., 404 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

EVERY novelist, except the greatest, has his formula. He may ring changes on it, but in essence each of the minor novelists has his one and only plot. This is more than usually true of Mr. Stanley Weyman, who had the daring to begin his career as novelist with two excellent pieces of work, "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe," both fundamentally identical in plot. Mr. Weyman's formula is how a middle-aged man of no particularly good reputation manages to win the affections of the heroine by true deeds of derring-do. The present example of his art in large measure repeats his original formula.

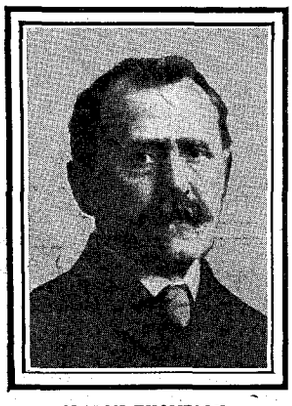
STANLEY WEYMAN.

Count Hannibal is the middle-aged hero,—shall we call him?—who at first is presented to us in exactly the same terms as the villain of the old melodrama. If we did not know Mr. Weyman, we should feel sure the Count's plots were destined to frustration. The situation in the present instance is a little more complicated than usual. The heroine is engaged to be married, and what is more, loves the man to whom she is engaged. The working out of the plot consists in showing how Count Hannibal de Tavannes shows himself nobler than M. de Tignonville, and thus wins the affection of the heroine. The artistic difficulty of this situation is that the heroine loses somewhat of our respect in caring for such a cur as De Tignonville. Still, on the whole, Mr. Weyman makes his tergiversations as little humiliating to him as possible, and, taken altogether, the book is one of his most successful productions. It must be confessed, however, that it smacks of formula, and scarcely strikes one as having obsessed the author.

## A BUNDLE OF LOVABLE ABSURDITIES.

EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADICTIONS. By Slason Thompson. 2 vols., cloth, 12mo, 346 pp. With portraits, views, and facsimile illustrations. Price, $3. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A GREAT deal of a reader's interest in this book will depend upon his estimate of Eugene Field. If he be among the great number of people who love Field and esteem him one who, for the originality and perennial charm of his work, merits a high place in the literature of this country, this biography will have an absorbing interest. The many portraits and facsimiles of poems, letters, and drawings alone make it a piece of Fieldiana that lovers of Field will not wish to pass by. If, on the other hand, the reader looks on Field as a very much overrated man who made a big splash in the literary puddle, he may very well look on Mr. Slason Thompson as one of those biographers of whom Mr. Andrew Lang speaks, who use such a profusion of pointless letters and banal details that what little is worth recording is choked.



SLASON THOMPSON.

But this is true only in part; for two reasons the book should be of interest to any one, whatever view of Field he may take. One is the insight it gives into newspaper life in the West during the seventies and eighties, and the other the charming spirit in which the book is written. It is as a study of a character and not as the record of a life that Mr. Thompson wishes his book to be considered—the study of a character that was a bundle of contradictions and lovable absurdities, at once the despair and delight of all who knew him. It is a very definite impression of the author of "Little Boy Blue" that one gets in reading, although Mr. Thompson's methods are sometimes slow and cumbrous in giving this impression. The character of Eugene Field is brought out by piling on detail after detail, instance after instance, often of the same kind. The reader sees this colossal *farceur* playing his jokes over and over again; the impecunious knight *sans peur et sans monnaie*, borrowing again and again; the charming friend and jovial companion, time after time, entertaining his friends. It seems as though some of these details might have been spared, some of the many instances omitted, and the portrait of Eugene Field suffer not one whit, for life is crowded and books are many, and the reading world has grown impatient of what is unnecessary. The excuse of this prolixity of detail is, that Mr. Thompson was carried away by his subject. He who had seen Field's intellectual development from a brilliant paragrapher with little knowledge of books to a bibliophile and writer of lovable verse, deemed every step on the way to this development important, every detail significant. Sincerity is Mr. Thompson's only aid in writing this, in some ways remarkable, interpretation of his friend's character. There are no lightning flashes of insight, no illuminative touches to bring Field before the reader's mind; but a careful accumulation of evidence presented with all the literal truthfulness that a devoted friend and honest man was capable of.

This method does very well in describing Field himself, but is a notable failure in the description of his jokes and pranks.

## HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, INDICATED BY ITS HISTORICAL RESULTS. By Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D. Ten lectures delivered before the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and the Lowell Institute, Boston. Cloth, 9 x 6 in., 674 pp. The Pilgrim Press, Boston and Chicago.

THE ground covered by this book is so large that one might expect a very generalized treatment of the subject-matter. The genius of Dr. Storrs shines brightest in the discussion of these wide themes. The ability to break them into facets, points, angles, by means of sentences cast into the form of metaphor, and paragraphs comprising brilliant images, and luminous illustrations, has effected results that are in fact both clear and concrete. After eliminating such proofs of a divine origin for Christianity as are furnished by miracles, prophecy, criticism of the New Testament, and personal experiences, the author narrows his field down to a few of the more obvious historical effects in which he sees implicated the evidence that Christianity has exhibited results not attributable to ordinary human energy, and that must therefore be accounted divine. Among these effects are the changes wrought by Christianity in man's conceptions of the personality, unity, sovereignty, and fatherhood of God; of the value of man, his greatness, intellect, conscience, affections, freedom, and immortality; the changed ideas of worship, especially the abolition of external sacrifices; the outbreak and growth of the song spirit, including the development of hymns, and the building up of the credal liturgies; the revolution wrought in certain social and political conditions, as the treatment of children, women, and slaves, and the manner of regarding the poor; the improvement in international relations, as seen in the higher standards of fidelity to pledges, in the growth of peaceful arbitration, and in the increased humaneness of war; and the quickening of the mental and moral life of mankind, and the energetic hopes of future progress. The lectures conclude with a recapitulatory review, and are supplemented by nearly three hundred pages of notes, and a full index.

RICHARD S. STORRS.

It is doubtful if this work will ever have the same effect upon the critical reader that it must have had upon the students of the Union Theological seminary when reenforced by the mellow and resonant oratory of Dr. Storrs. Except for a small contingent of unversed students, the notes have no considerable value in connection with the lectures. It is not required that such considerations as those offered in this book should be supported by authorities. The discussions are mostly useful as suggesting fields of evidence that, in a more detailed study, might be worked out to profit; but in themselves the arguments are far too generalized to have evidential value to the student of Christian history. While this is a later book by thirty years than Fisher's "Supernatural Origin," it seems to take no account of methods any more modern than those that Dr. Fisher was content with in that comparatively far off time. It is worthy of remark that Dr Storrs does not deny that all religions are divinely originated, and has seemed to concede the point that Christianity, as indicated by its historical effects, has shown a greater *degree*, only, of divine energy than other faiths. It is also desirable to notice that Dr. Storrs has made his claim far more modest than that which at one time was put forward by the defender of Christianity. "I admit," he says "that many things in which we delight as belonging distinctively to our civilization have come through those not consciously affected by Christian faith, and sometimes through those who have strenuously resisted this religion."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# $10 SECURES $480 LOT in Greater New York

**Opportunity to Make Money Same Way Astors Did—Greatest Offer Ever Known in New York—Will Double in Value Upon Completion of New Bridge—Guaranteed to Increase in Value 20 Per Cent. Within One Year—Land is in New York City with City Improvements—Only 35 Minutes from New York City Hall—Free Trip to New York and Return.**

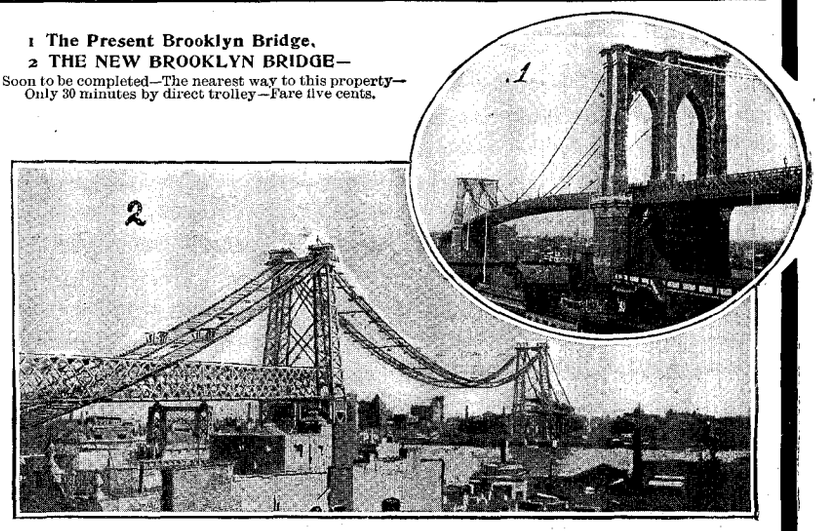
EVERY one knows that more money has been made by the increase in value of real estate in New York City than anywhere else in America. Many of the wealthiest families have made millions simply by the natural increase in ten, twenty or thirty years.

Manhattan Island is very much crowded, but when the circle was enlarged recently the opportunities were extended, and now there is just as good an opportunity to repeat what has been done in past years, in Greater New York; especially now that the great rivers are being bridged and tunneled—bringing Brooklyn and Kings County as close to New York City Hall as the most valuable sections of Manhattan Island.

New York City property has increased in value more than that of any other place because of its enormous growth in population, and this growth of values and population is still going on. Since the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, and increased facilities of rapid transit by bridge, trolley and elevated, the immense tide of increased population has turned Brooklynward.

The attention of the public has been called to the great advantages of Brooklyn because it is only in that section that New York can grow—*please note that point as it is the keynote to the situation.* The influx of people into Brooklyn is so great as to severely tax Brooklyn Bridge—as a result new bridges are being built (one of which is nearly completed) and tunnels are being dug beneath the East River. Not only is Brooklyn Borough the only section in which New York can grow, but property in old New York City, the same distance from City Hall, would cost twenty to forty times the money—*note that point carefully,* it is absolutely true.

1 The Present Brooklyn Bridge.
2 THE NEW BROOKLYN BRIDGE—
Soon to be completed—The nearest way to this property—Only 30 minutes by direct trolley—Fare five cents.




**Titles are guaranteed to us by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York City**

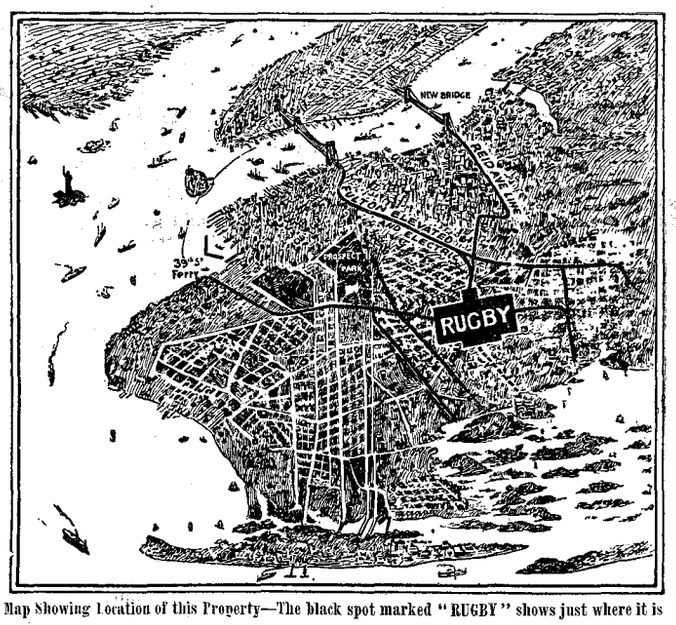
## LISTEN TO OUR STORY

It is our business to study conditions existing or possible in the various cities of the United States, and we have aided in the development of 25 different cities. After 12 years' careful study in New York without purchasing, in 1898 we saw the trend of affairs, and before the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn we bought over 1500 acres of the choicest land in Brooklyn, and which is now in the heart of that borough. This land is only 3½ miles from Brooklyn Bridge and is only 35 minutes from New York City Hall. We have over $2,000,000 invested in this land and are making it one of the most beautiful spots of New York. The growth of the city, together with our improvements, have increased the value of the property over 25 per cent. since a year ago, and we feel so sure that the increase will continue that we think there is no risk in guaranteeing **a 20 per cent. increase for the next year.**

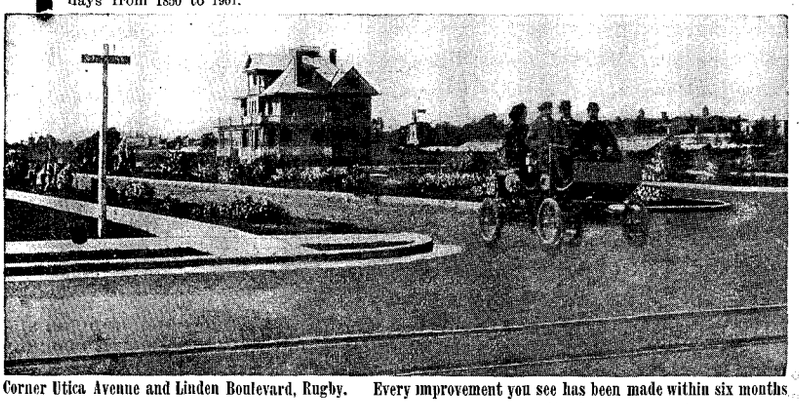
## ILLUSTRATIONS

Lot on corner 146th street and 3d avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, $1500, sold in spring of 1901 for $70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for $155 in 1853.

Lot on 80th street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for $500, in 1901 brought a price that showed an increase of $500 every sixty days from 1850 to 1901.




Map Showing Location of this Property—The black spot marked "RUGBY" shows just where it is



Corner Utica Avenue and Linden Boulevard, Rugby. Every improvement you see has been made within six months

## AS AN INVESTMENT

We believe this to be one of the safest, surest and most profitable that could be entered into. It is safer than a Savings Bank, as it is not subject to panic, while the prospective profits are infinitely greater. It is the surest because, as a matter of history, New York City property has steadily increased in value ever since the city was originally formed. It is bound to be profitable because there is no other land within the same distance of New York City Hall that can be had for anything near as low a price. This because New York has become so congested that the "density belt" has advanced to the very gates of our properties which are immediately **in the line of this development.**

## HERE'S OUR PROPOSITION

Our property is improved in exact accordance with City Specifications. Streets 60, 80 and 100 feet wide, built to City grade, bordered on each side by 5 feet granolithic sidewalks, flower beds, trees and shrubbery, city water, gas, etc., all at our expense. For **$10** down and **1.50** per week, or **$6** per month, we sell you a regular New York City lot, subject to the **following guarantees from us:**

If at the expiration of the year 1902 this lot is not worth $576, we will refund all of the money you have paid us with 6 per cent. interest additional.

If you should die at any time before payments have been completed we will give to your heirs a deed to the lot without further cost.

If you should get out of employment or be sick you will not forfeit the land.

## SEND US $10

And we will reserve you one of the best unsold lots, then you may pay **$6** per month until the full amount is paid; this gives you all the benefit of the increase in value from the time you make the first payment; or if you are at all interested, we will send you maps and full information **free.**

## FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

As a further guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation, or *in case you buy* to credit cost of the trip to you on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago we will pay that proportion equal to cost of fare to Chicago and return. We would advise you, if you are satisfied, to send first payment, $10 in cash, at our risk, immediately, and we will select the very best lot for you. Or, if you desire further particulars, write without delay for maps, details, and information. It will cost you nothing to find out and thoroughly satisfy yourself. We solicit closest investigation. References by hundreds. **Our reputation is n t'onal.**

## NOTE OUR REFERENCES

The Commercial Agencies, 20 National Banks, and 30,000 customers all over the United States, and especially the one at the bottom of this page; this is only one of a thousand.

You will note three distinct points of advantage in this proposition. First—It is a Life Insurance for your family. Second—It enables you to pay in small sums as you would in your savings bank and cannot cramp you; and, Third—It enables you to participate in the great growth of values in New York Real Estate which are due to natural conditions; and furthermore, the three advantages are **absolutely without risk.**

## WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. M, 257 Broadway, New York

*The following testimonial was given us by the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn: "There is no doubt the property offered by Wood, Harmon & Co. in the Twenty-ninth Ward represents one of the best investments a man of limited income can possibly make within the corporate limits of Greater New York. It can be said without hesitancy that Wood, Harmon & Co. are perfectly reliable and are worthy the fullest confidence of the investor, whether he resides in Greater New York or any other section of the United States.*
*—THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Hawthorn and Lavender.—William E. Henley. (Harper and Brothers.)

"In The Fog."—Richard Harding Davis. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

Studies in History and Jurisprudence."—James Bryce. (Oxford University Press.)

"Fortune Telling."—Madame Xanto. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"The Shrine of Silence."—Henry Frank. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"My Dear Little Girl and Other Poems."—Edwin S. Metcalf. (L'Ora Queta Publishing Company.)

"Left-Overs Made Palatable."—Isabel G. Curtis. (Orange Judd Company.)

"Esther Mather."—Emma L. Orcutt. (The Grafton Press.)

"An Idol of Bronze."—Louise P. Heaven. (The Grafton Press.)

"Forest Trees and Forest Scenery."—G. Frederick Schwarz. (The Grafton Press.)

"John Gildart."—M. E. Henry-Ruffin. (William H. Young & Co.)

"The Old Farm."—Pictures by Rudolf Eickemeyer. (R. H. Russell.)

"Mr. Dooley's Opinions."—F. P. Dunne. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

"Forty Modern Fables."—George Ade. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

"Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes."—D. Streamer. (R. H. Russell, $1.25.)

"Our Accused Spelling, What to Do with It."—Edited and published by E. O. Vaile.

"A Buckeye Baron."—W. A. Paxson. (Robert Clarke Company, $1.50.)

"The Book of Exodus."—Edited by A. R. S. Kennedy. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $0.40.)

"The Book of Genesis."—Edited by A. H. Sayce. (J. B. Lippincott Co., $0.40.)

"Edwin Booth."—Charles T. Copeland. (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

"Samuel F. B. Morse."—John Trowbridge. (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

"California Violets."—Grace Hibbard. (A. M. Robertson, $1.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Winter Trees.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.

Across the sky, across the snow,
The sober rooks are winging slow,
Gray roses in the rush-fringed pool,
And Winter trees are beautiful.

The West is now a garden-close,
Pink roses and a golden rose,
With amber and with tender green,
To let the throbbing stars between.

Against that world of roses stand—
These are the woods of Fairyland—
Poplar and oak and elm to make
A gold brake and a rosy brake.

Instead of silky leaves of Spring,
The stars now make their garnishing
For May-roses and April white;
The snow has lit them all the night.

The red sun hangs his lantern red
Between the black boughs overhead,
The evening clothes them with his mist
Half sapphire and half amethyst.


# The Income Which Supports

your family and educates your children depends entirely upon your energy. Is that income likely to outlive you? Life Insurance enables you to protect your family in the future, as well as the present.

# The Prudential

**Insurance Company of America**

JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT. HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

**Fill out this slip and send to us.**

*Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of Policies.*

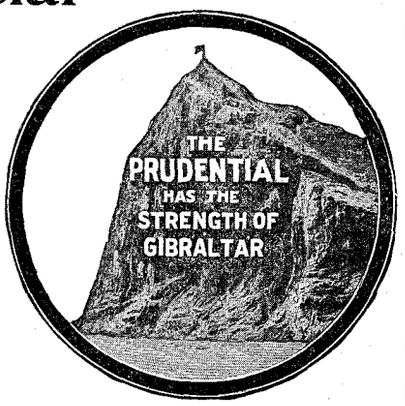
*For $..... Age.....*

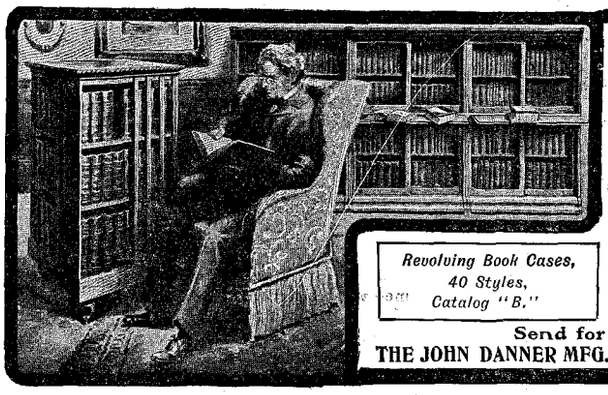
*Name .....*

*Address .....*

*Occupation.....*

DEPT. R



*Revolving Book Cases, 40 Styles, Catalog "B."*

# DANNER SECTIONAL BOOK CASES

PATENT PENDING

are the only ones built on the Unit System having

**Adjustable Shelves, Sliding Doors and Consultation Leaf**

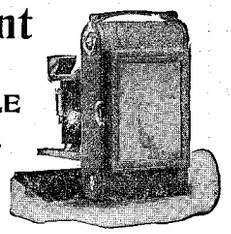
Send for Catalog "A."

THE JOHN DANNER MFG. CO., 21 Harris St., Canton, O.

# *Just Out* A New Plate Attachment

For the No. 3. Folding Pocket Kodak

PRACTICAL REASONABLE



Enables the owner to focus the picture on the ground glass and to use both film and plates.

**HAVE ONE FITTED TO YOURS**

Plate Attachment and Six Holders, **$7.65** net. Catalogue and circular free from your dealer or

C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS, 52 EAST UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

# 6% Annual Interest RAILROAD BONDS

For conservative investors. Interest payable 1st of January and July; have paid same past five years; Fifteen Years to run; principal payable in Gold. Earnings of Road double fixed charges and steadily increasing. Price par and accrued interest. Denominations $500 and $1,000. Address

**RUSSELL & WINSLOW, Postal Telegraph Bldg, New York.**

**THE DICKSON METHOD** "The man with a method accomplishes more in a week than the hard working sloven will in a month."—Gladstone.

# MEMORY

Reduces the secret and art of memory to a science All mind-wandering cured. Books, studies, readily memorized. Easily acquired. It teaches how to memorize at a single perusal what could only heretofore be accomplished by endless repetitions. Only complete and practical method. Highly endorsed. Individual instruction by mail. **Trial copyrighted lesson sent FREE** to first 100 applicants. Send postal to-day. Address

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY,
754 The Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.

# AJAX

**Patent File Wrappers, Document Covers, Specification Jackets. Neat, novel, durable, distinctive. Valuable as an advertising investment. For contracts, stock sheets, abstracts, deeds, typewritings, business agreements, machine specifications, legal papers and all forms of similar documents. Needed and useful in every office. Send postal for free samples and full particulars. CHAS. H. POPE & CO., Moline, Ill.**

# Cash Buyers for Farms

or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn my successful method for finding buyers. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**ADVISING THE YOUNG MAN**

This is usually the most difficult problem to parents, ministers, professional men, and others to whom young men come for advice. Each and every one has this question to solve from time to time and is often at a loss what to do. It is a rule that "he who helps another to help himself helps him best." We are in a position to answer this problem in this way. We would be pleased to correspond with parents and others and acquaint them with our plan to help a young man to help himself. Through the generosity of the founders of the school, and several prominent manufacturers, the Trustees are able to offer each year a few Free Scholarships in our Engineering courses to deserving, energetic and intelligent young men.

The scholarships for 1902 are now available and applications will be considered from the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The course of study offers thorough instruction at home in Mechanical, Electrical, Stationary, Locomotive, Marine, and Textile Engineering, as well as Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing, and Mechanical Drawing under instructors who are graduates of the great technical schools. Much of the instruction is under regular teachers in technical schools for which Boston is famous. Write to the registrar of the American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass., for full information, large handbook describing courses, methods, etc.



**What About Your Family in Case of Death?**

Many helpless women and children suffer untold hardship because the bread-winner died without Life Insurance.

**The Life Policies of**

The Travelers will forestall this hardship and afford insurance without speculative profits or estimated dividends. The net cost of Travelers Policies is known and all results guaranteed. The difference between the lower cost in The Travelers and the higher cost in a mutual and dividend-paying company remains in your own pocket as a dividend in advance.

**The Accident Policies**

of The Travelers guarantee a weekly income in case of disability, and large amounts for loss of legs, arms, hands, feet or eyes. If death ensues a stated sum is paid.

*Let us send you some interesting matter bearing on the superior advantages of The Travelers Policies Branch offices in nearly every city.*

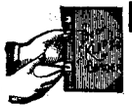
**The Travelers Insurance Company**
**Hartford, Conn.**
*(Founded 1863)*



**LANGUAGES** For Self-Study, School Use, Etc.

**CORTINA'S METHOD (complete) $1.50**
*Awarded First Prize Columbian Exposition.*
OR BY **PHONOGRAPH**
**THE IDEAL METHOD.** Circulars, etc. on application. List of our Books and Catalogue of Imported **Spanish Books.**
**R. D. Cortina Academy of Languages, 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.**





**KLIP BINDER**
The KLIPS and the Cover form the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 25 cents. Cover price-list free.
**H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.**


The dawn roses are scattered here
As 'twere a rose espalier
Whose happy boughs have borne for fruit
Red roses all from head to foot.

Even the lamp that men have set
To light the way for traveling feet
Caught in the dark tree glitters bright
As chrysoprase and chrysolite.

Down the long road's perspective go
The dark trees in a double row,
Spangled with lamplight gold and cool,
And Winter trees are beautiful.

—The London *Spectator*.

## The City of Light.

*The Pan-American Exposition.*

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

[The following poem contains two lines which have an interest attached to them apart from the poem as a whole. It will be remembered that in the course of President McKinley's last speech, delivered on the day before he was shot, he quoted two lines of poetry whose authorship, at the time, puzzled many newspapers:

"These buildings," said the President, "will disappear; this creation of art, beauty, and industry will perish from sight; but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving."

The St. Louis *Globe* calls attention to the fact that Mr. Gilder's poem clears all doubt as to the lines and the poet.]

What shall we name it
As is our bounden duty—
This new, swift-builded fairy city of Beauty—
What name that shall not shame it,
Shall make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving?

Its name—how shall we doubt it—
We who have seen, when the blue darkness falls,
Leap into lines of light its domes, and spires and walls,
Pylons, and colonnades, and towers,
All garlanded with starry flowers!
Its name—what heart that did not shout it
When, from afar, flamed sudden against the night
The City of Light?

—From "Poems and Inscriptions."

## The Subalterns.

By THOMAS HARDY.

I.

"Poor wanderer," said the leaden sky,
"I fain would lighten thee,
But there be laws in force on high
Which say it must not be."

II.

"I would not freeze thee, shorn one," cried
The North, "knew I but how
To warm my breath, to slack my stride;
But I am ruled as thou."

III.

"To-morrow I attach thee, wight,"
Said Sickness. "Yet I swear
I bear thy little ark no spite,
But am bid enter there."

IV.

"Come hither, Son," I heard Death say;
"I did not will a grave
Should end thy pilgrimage to-day,
But I, too, am a slave!"

V.

We smiled upon each other then,
And life to me wore less
That fell contour it wore ere when
They owned their passiveness.

—From "Poems of the Past and Present."

A PHONOGRAPHIC LANGUAGE LESSON
We guarantee to teach you to read, write and speak.
Learn a Language
BY MAIL
A $20 Edison Standard Phonograph, with special hearing and repeating attachments, furnished each student of French, German, Spanish. I. C. S. Textbooks simplify writing and reading. The Phonograph gives correct accent. Illust. circular free.
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.
COPYRIGHT 1901 BY INTERNATIONAL TEXTBOOK CO.



THE **EQUITABLE**

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

**ON NEW YEAR'S DAY 1882**

a young man took out 20 Year Endowment Policy No. 241,049. in the Equitable for $5,000— Annual Premium $247.45

**ON NEW YEAR'S DAY 1902**

he receives the Endowment in cash—and $2,523.45 in dividends—making in all

**$7,523.45.**

In addition, he has been assured for $5,000 for 20 Years.

Send coupon below for particulars of Endowment at your age.

***The Equitable Society,*** Dept. No. 56
***120 Broadway, New York.***

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued to a man.....years of age.

Name.....

Address.....




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks.

THIS is the last announcement of our Reduced Price Sale, so act quickly if you wish to take advantage of it. *Suits, Skirts and Cloaks made-to-order of bran-new materials at one-third less than regular prices.* Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this Sale.

Note these reductions:

**Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.**
**$12 Suits reduced to $8.**
**$15 Suits reduced to $10.**
**Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34.**
**$6 Skirts reduced to $4.**
**$7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.**
**Long Outer Jackets, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.**
**$15 Jackets reduced to $10.**
**Rainy-day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $9.00 Skirts reduced to $6.**
**Reduced Prices on Rainy-Day Suits, etc.**

Catalogue, Samples and Reduced Price List sent *free* by return mail. If the garment which we make does not satisfy, send it back. *We will refund your money.* Be sure to say you wish the **Winter Catalogue and Reduced Price Samples.**

Our new Spring Catalogue will be ready February 1st. Write now and we will mail you a copy, with a full line of new Spring samples, as soon as issued. Be sure to say you wish the **new Spring Catalogue and Samples.**

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,**
**119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.**



**FREE**
**630**
**SQUARE INCHES OF BEAUTIFULLY STAMPED LINEN**

To introduce BOYCE'S MONTHLY in your home, we make you a present, appreciated by every lady. Boyce's Monthly is beautifully illustrated in colors and contains the writings of popular authors as well as other instructive and interesting reading. Send only twenty-five cents for one year's subscription to Boyce's Monthly and get by return mail the **Large Elegant Center Piece and Four Doilies,** containing 630 square inches of beautifully stamped linen like pictures, ready to work. The doilies and the large elegant center piece are stamped on fine linen, 18 inches wide by 35 inches long.

**ABSOLUETLY FREE.** Address

**BOYCE'S MONTHLY**
**Dept. 79. Chicago**



**MacDonald-Heyward Co.**
**Successor to WM. MOIR**
**26 West 23d Street, New York City**
**Diamonds, Silverware Watches, Clocks, etc.**



**100 VISITING CARDS** Post paid **35c**

Latest and correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Booklet **"CARD STYLE" FREE!** Agents wanted. Also **business and professional** cards. **WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, Etc.**

**E.J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.**


## PERSONALS.

**Eccentric Men of Genius.**—The well-known eccentricity of many writers, composers and artists has suggested to Dr. Regnault, of France, a very interesting article on the "Mania of Authors," published in the *Revue Universelle.* By "mania" Dr. Regnault does not mean insanity, but an ungovernable desire to do certain foolish things when accomplishing their work as authors. He writes:

"For strong men like Victor Hugo, Mistral, Ampère. Catulle Mendès, walking is often sufficient to stimulate the production of ideas, which they can jot on paper while passing near their desks. Weak men like Descartes and Leibnitz, on the contrary, can produce only when they lie down. Cujas wrote lying on his stomach; Rossini found inspiration only in his bed; So did Ambroise Thomas, but not so regularly.

Châteaubriand, while dictating to his secretary, was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Grétry could not write unless their feet were on ice; Glück had his piano brought into the sun in the open air; Bossuet covered his head with hot cloths. The shirt-frills and ruffles of Buffon have demonstrated to us long since how great is the influence of the costume upon the writer."

To emphasize his idea concerning this influence of costume, Dr. Regnault gives a list of persons addicted to eccentric dress who were well known for their literary achievements:

"A monk's hood was necessary to Balzac. Théophile Gautier had to wear a red gown and Milton a woolen cloak. Mendès only writes in his shirt-sleeves; Victorien Sardou would not think of handling a pen if he had not previously put his black silk skull-cap on his head; Without his scarlet vest, François Coppée could write nothing, not even the *Pater.*"

There is also, according to the writer, a close relation between the senses of taste and smell, and the faculty of thought:

"Lord Derby always filled his mouth with brandy-cherries; Fenimore Cooper used to chew gum-drops; Byron filled his pockets with truffles; Théophile Gautier burned incense; Pierre Loti gets 'intoxicated with perfumes.'"

Other varieties of mania are as follows: Zola needs only light; he writes, even in daytime (in which case his blinds are closed) surrounded with numerous lighted candles. For Cimarosa, Verlaine, and John Stuart Mill nothing but noise would do to stimulate their brains. Those who require absolute silence are, however, more numerous. Carolus Duran never begins to paint until he has played the violin; Morot plays the organ; Darwin always practised on his old fiddle before writing. Finally the author mentions a composer who can not arouse musical inspiration without walking in his bare feet on broken glass. He often fills his shoes with broken glass and then walks for hours until he is ready to write his compositions. "When they have come to that," gently comments Dr. Blanche, the insanity expert, "it is better not to disagree with them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



**BEST & CO**
**LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR**

# Baby's Sweater

Button from shoulder to top of rolling collar. Easy to slip on or off. Colors: Pink, light blue, white, navy, scarlet and cardinal. Sizes 6 months to 6 years.

**$1.90**

**By mail, postage paid, 9c. extra.**

Other articles of moderate cost—many of which are to be found only at the Children's Store—are described in our new Catalogue of Things for Children containing

**OVER 1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.**

***Send 4 cents for postage.***

**We have no agents.**

*Our goods sold only at this one store*

**ADDRESS DEPT. 18**
**60-62 W. 23d St., New York.**



For the Home, Library, Sick Room, Studio, Office, School Room.

Trade **THE STANDORETTE** Mark

**An Invalid's Stand, Easel, Reading Stand, Book Rest, Music Stand, Card Stand, Sewing Stand, Drawing Board, all in one handsome piece of furniture. Compactly folded; shipped in box 24 x 21 x 2¾.**

Thousands in use giving the best of satisfaction. **Shipped on approval, freight paid.** If not as represented, money refunded. All adjustments are automatic. Made of steel tubing. Finished oxidized, nickel plated, white or black enameled. Handsome booklet free.

**D. H. ALLEN & CO., 30 Main St. Miamisburg, O.**



**$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2**
**PLACED IN YOUR HOME FOR**

Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. **Robinson Baths** guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, LaGrippe, Colds, Kidney Trouble, Catarrh, etc. Makes beautiful complexion. Sure cure for all chronic diseases. A Turkish Bath at home for two cents. **Active Agents wanted everywhere.** Big commission and salary. Send for new book free.

**Robinson Thermal Bath Co.**
764 Jefferson St.
Toledo, O.

**ROBINSON CABINET**



**CHEAP RATES** California, Oregon, Washington Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, Free.*

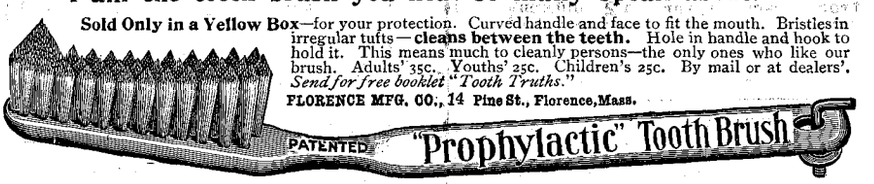
**TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO.**
38 Market Street, Chicago, and 40 West 28th Street, New York



**I am the tooth brush you hear so many speak about.**

**Sold Only in a Yellow Box**—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. *Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."*

**FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**







PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Send eight 2c. stamps for four months trial subscription to

**SYSTEM** A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Brimful of Bright Ideas for Business and Professional Men

Better still, send 50 cents and receive all numbers from the first issue (December, 1900 to January, 1902.) You cannot afford to miss even one of the articles described below:

**Business Getting**
To no other subject is so much space given. No other subject is of so much interest and importance to business men. The methods used by the most successful business men are described by our experts with added comments and suggestions.

**The Factory**
SYSTEM tells about the organization of the factory. Systems for factory costs, perpetual inventories, shop orders, indexing drawings and patterns, stock keeping, depreciation of tools, the premium plan, etc., are covered fully.

**Purchasing**
Prominent purchasing agents explain the systems used in their own offices for purchase orders, quotations, stock records and general data.

**Collecting**
The work of all collectors, from the retailer to the manufacturer, is covered fully.

**Financial Concerns**
Indexing, signatures, depositors' names, safe deposit vaults, customers accounts, and other similar matters are taken up.

**Insurance and Real Estate**
No part of the detail work of an insurance or real estate office is neglected. Special attention is called to the expiration system.

**Systems for Professional Men**
A goodly portion of each issue will be devoted to simple and workable systems for handling the records and details of the various professions.

**Bookless Accounting**
Bookkeeping without books seems almost impossible until you have read this splendid group of articles. They are completely illustrated.

**Short Cuts**
This regular department suggests the quickest and easiest ways for doing routine work. The brightest men in the country contribute. Single suggestions are often worth a dozen years' subscription. Other departments are PUBLISHED ABOUT SYSTEM—A monthly resume of all that is published anywhere about system and methods—ANSWERED BY EXPERTS—Contributed by trained systematizers — INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT — SYSTEM IN ADVERTISING.

**To any yearly subscriber of SYSTEM the advice of any or all of our experts or their assistants is FREE—a service it costs many dollars to buy in any other way**

EDWIN HUBER
Insurance and real estate records and systems for professional men.

CHARLES E. WILSON
Order systems, bank, trust company, railroad records and methods, special intricate systems, purchasing, collections.

CHAS. J. WATTS
Factory costs and factory organization.

SAMUEL F. KELLNER
Lists of customers, mail order and "follow-up" systems.

FR. C. MORSE
Card ledgers for commercial houses, banks, trust companies, building and loan associations.

**SHAW-WALKER**
MUSKEGON MICHIGAN

**SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS** Are the Best

IF YOU WISH TO TRY THEM

**Select a Pen for your Writing**
from a sample card 12 different numbers, sent post paid on receipt of 6 cts. in stamps.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, NEW YORK

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 26.—The United States minister at Santiago de Chile sends information that Argentina and Chile signed a protocol referring their boundary and territorial dispute to His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

December 27.—The German cruiser *Vineta* arrives at La Guayra, Venezuela.

The Colombian rebels under General Marin are defeated by the government troops at Honda, on the Isthmus of Panama; 400 men are killed.

December 28.—More demonstrations in the streets of Buenos Ayres are suppressed by the police.

December 29.—The revolution in Venezuela is spreading; General Mendoza is reported to have suffered several defeats and to have fled with a small party to mountains in the State of Guarico.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 23.—General Kitchener reports severe fighting in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with heavy losses on both sides.

December 24.—In the engagement fought by Colonel Damant's force at Tafel Kop, Orange River Colony, December 20, the British lost three officers and twenty-nine men killed, and had five officers and thirty-five men wounded.

General Kitchener reports that the camp of Colonel Ferman, at Zerfontein, is attacked by a strong Boer commando under General DeWet; the Boers capture two guns. Loss on both sides is heavy.

December 29.—The British soldiers captured by DeWet at Zerfontein are liberated and returned to Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 23.—The American officials at Constantinople are still striving to secure the release of Miss Stone; Miss Stone and her companion are reported well.

December 24.—Two Irish members of Parliament and other members of the United Irish League are sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one month to three months in connection with a meeting called to encourage tenants not to pay rent.

December 25.—It is reported in Peking that Sir Robert Hart favors the consideration of Russia's claims on Manchuria in regard to mining and railway privileges, holding the defense of the railways to be a military necessity.

December 26.—Differences in the Japanese cabinet have been arranged through the telegraphic meditation of Marquis Ito, and the budget has been withdrawn, to be redrafted.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies adjourns without having adopted the bill for the payment in gold of the custom duties on grain, petroleum, and other articles.

The Czar confers the Order of St. Anne, third class, on his dentist, Dr. Wolloson, an American.

December 29.—The seaport town of Saffee, Morocco, is struck by a waterspout and two hundred persons are washed out to the sea and drowned.

### Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 23.—Governor Crane of Massachusetts declines to accept the Treasury port-

**5% GUARANTEED**

on Deposits of $50.00 and Upw'd

It is folly to speculate with hard earned savings.
This Company's business is free from speculative features. It keeps its depositors informed in detail regarding its operations, earnings, and character of its assets and securities. Its business is subject to yearly inspection by the State Banking Dept. We are privileged to use testimonials of old depositors and leading business men and clergymen.
*Write for detailed information.*

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, N. Y.

**Education of Any Sort Free**

***For Boys or Girls or Women***

Offered by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

You can keep on studying and earn enough money to pay your expenses while you're doing it. The work is getting new subscribers for these periodicals and looking after the renewals.

And, if you work systematically, you can get $1000 extra in a few months; or maybe $500, $400, $300, $250, $150, $100.

Surely your expenses. Whoever has success in him can get his start now.

Write to

**The Curtis Publishing Company**
**Philadelphia**

**The AMERICAN BOY**

**The Biggest, Brightest and Best Boys' Paper in the World**

Hezekiah Butterworth says: It enters into their life

**Trial: 3 months for 10c**
**Regular: $1.00 a year**

Boys are enthusiastic for it. Clean, inspiring stories. Information, encouragement, advice. Games, Sports, Animals, Stamps, Printing, Photography, Debating, Science, Puzzles. How to make boats, traps, etc. How to make and save money. How to succeed. Friends of boys pronounce this the only successful attempt ever made to lead a boy in right directions, and at the same time chain his interest. One hundred pictures each month. See it and be surprised at the feast of good things for that boy.

**Address SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.**
**239 Majestic Building, . . Detroit, Mich.**

**VIOLIN VALUE**

A Violin bought by our Original and unique plan becomes simply an investment. It is always worth exactly what you paid for it. It will pay you to investigate. We carry the largest line of fine and rare Violins in America. Good ones, $5 up. Easy payments, if desired. *Large, handsomely illustrated catalogue FREE on request.*

The RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
167 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati.

**STAMMER**

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage.
LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

folio, and the President is considering Governor Shaw of Iowa.

William Ellery Channing, author and poet, dies at Concord, Mass.

December 24.—Edgar S. Maclay is dismissed from his post in the Brooklyn navy-yard by Secretary Long.

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia increases the wages of its conductors and motormen as a Christmas gift.

December 25.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa accepts the Secretaryship of the Treasury to succeed Lyman J. Gage.

A race riot occurs in New York, in which 100 negroes and 200 white men participated.

December 26.—The McKinley National Memorial Association issues a statement in discouragement of the commercial enterprises for the raising of funds for the association.

December 28. Andrew Carnegie has changed the form of his offer of $10,000,000 for higher education to the Government, so that the gift will not be in Steel Corporation bonds.

The battle-ship *Missouri* is launched at Newport News.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 24.—*Philippines:* Governor Taft sails from Manila for the United States on the transport *Grant*.

General Samson and all the other insurgent chiefs on the island of Bohol have surrendered.

December 27.—Near Dapado, Samar, a scouting party from Company E, Ninth Infantry, has seven killed and a number wounded in an attack by bolomen.

MANY ADVANTAGES.

Perfect in fit, never ragged or uncomfortable. Very convenient, stylish, economical. Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble linen goods. Turn-down collars are reversible and give double service.

*NO LAUNDRY WORK.*

When soiled, discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c.** Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

**REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 19, Boston.**

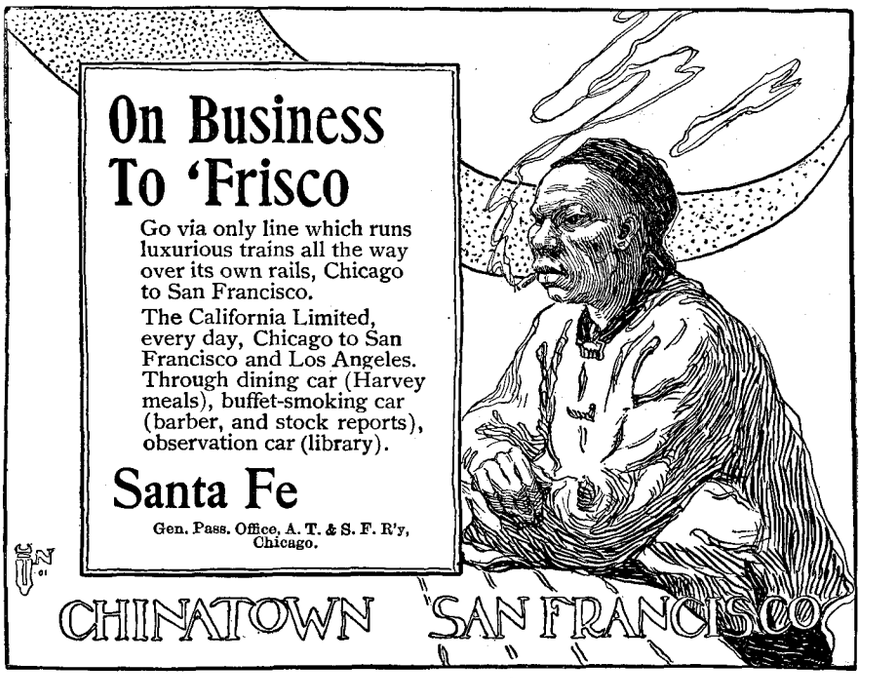
**Gold and Rolled Plate**

Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

"Story of a Collar Button" shows all styles, for postal. All dealers.

**Krementz & Co.,**
63 Chestnut Street,
Newark, N. J.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**


On Business To 'Frisco
Go via only line which runs luxurious trains all the way over its own rails, Chicago to San Francisco.
The California Limited, every day, Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Through dining car (Harvey meals), buffet-smoking car (barber, and stock reports), observation car (library).
Santa Fe
Gen. Pass. Office, A. T. & S. F. R'y, Chicago.
CHINATOWN
SAN FRANCISCO


## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

**Solution of Problems.**

No. 616.

Key-move, Q—Kt 7.

No. 617.

Key-move, Kt—R 7.

No. 618.

Author's Solution, B—B 4.

Second Solution, Q—B 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; G. P., Winnipeg, Can.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; Dr. L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.

616 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Prof. W. W. Stevens, B.A., Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

616 and 617: B. C. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; A. E. F., Regina, N. W. T.

618 (only): Mrs. H. K. Job, Kent, Conn.

Comments (616): "Has merit, but, on the whole, doesn't amount to much"—M. M.; "Quite good"—G. D.; "Very interesting"—J. G. L.; "Very simple"—S. M. M.; "Extreme of simplicity"—W. R. C.; "Pretty enough"—A K.; "Nothing ingenious about it"—J. H. L.

(617): "A little gem"—M. M.; "Unique"—G. D.; "A beautiful and ingenious employment of the trick of Knighting a Pawn"—S. M. M.; "A little joker"—J. G. L.; "A curio"—W. R. C.

In addition to those reported Dr. J. H. S. got 614 and 615; W. H. S., B. C. C., and Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., 614.

---

ON Monday, December 23, in the New York Athletic Club, Pillsbury played sixteen games *sans voir*. After about seven' hours play, he won fifteen games.


**Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.**

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

**EUROPEAN VACATIONS.** HIGH-CLASS, low-rate tours for recreation and culture, sailing first of July. Art and history lectures enroute. Comprehensive, thorough. No haste, no waste, no extras. Private, limited, party personally conducted by the Rev. S. W. NAYLOR, Madison, N. J. Prospectus sent on application. NAYLOR'S

# Gates' Tours

**Mexico, California, Grand Canyon of Arizona.**

*NINTH SEASON*

1st Tour Leaves New York and Boston Feb. 5, 1902. Leaves Chicago and St. Louis Feb. 6, 1902.
2d Tour Leaves New York and Boston Feb. 18, 1902. Leaves Chicago and St. Louis Feb. 19, 1902.
3d Tour Leaves New York and Boston Feb. 25, 1902. Leaves Chicago and St. Louis Feb. 26, 1902.

***MEXICO.***—The Egypt of the New World, Land of the Toltecs and Aztecs, novel, romantic, delightful, mysterious; scenes of tropical beauty and historic interest. Climate, customs, language and landscape wholly unlike our own. Beautiful Lake Chapala (5000 feet altitude) and unique ruins of Teposteco.

***GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.***—On the Santa Fe. Most wonderful scenic panorama in the world. 217 miles long, 13 miles wide, more than a mile deep. The only scenery in America that comes up to its brag. Railroad now completed to the rim. A pleasant winter trip.

***CALIFORNIA.***—Special arrangements for visiting the noted California resorts. Tickets good to return independently on any train within nine months.

***SPECIAL TRAIN.***—Equipped with compartment cars, drawing-room Pullmans, dining car, and observation car. Large observation parlor for ladies, and smoking parlor for gentlemen. In service for entire railroad portion of each tour. All expenses included. Number of passengers limited. Send for itinerary describing these ideal winter tours.

CHAS. H. GATES,
Toledo, Ohio.

W. H. EAVES,
New England Agent,
201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**The Standard of Excellence—58th Year.**

# GAZE'S
## ORIENTAL TOURS

**76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740**
**122 DAYS, $975**

**Leaving on North German Lloyd Express Steamers, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.**

Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient.

For rates and particulars apply to

***HENRY GAZE & SONS***
*113 Broadway, New York*




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

*Modene supersedes electrolysis.*

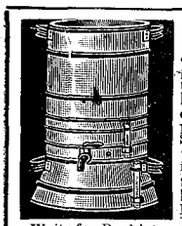
**Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits**

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
**Every Bottle Guaranteed**
☞ We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury





THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. WM. A. STONE,** Governor of Pennsylvania, writes: "I take pleasure in recommending your Sanitary Still to any one who wants pure and palatable water. The Still is simple and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Write for Booklet.

**Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago**

SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR will do it. Cost $2.00 and up.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
5 Furnace St., Rochester, N.Y.



HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

The "NULITE" VAPOR GAS LAMPS

**For Home, Store or Street.**

Arc Lamps, 750 candle power, 7 hours, 3 cts. House Lamps, 100 candle power, 7 hours, 1 cent. Superior to electricity or gas—cheaper than kerosene oil. No wicks. No smoke. No trouble. Absolutely safe. Nothing like them. Sell at sight. Exclusive territory given **AGENTS COINING MONEY.** Write at once for catalogue and prices. **Dept. 42**

**CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., Chicago, Ill.**



BOMOSA BEST GROWN COFFEE

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

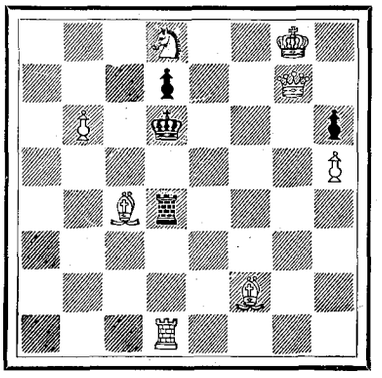
***Cook Book Free***

to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.

**The Great American Tea Co.,**
31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.
P. O. Box 28.


### Problem 623.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By W. E. ARNOLD, New York City.
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 S 2 K 1; 3 p 2 Q 1; 1 P 1 k 3 p; 7 P; 2 B r 4; 8 5 B 2; 3 R 4.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 624.

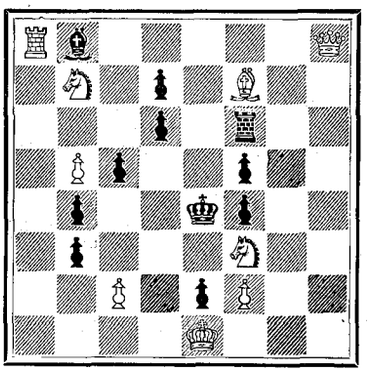
By W. F. VON HOLZHAUZEN.
From *Schachminiaturen.*

3 R 4; b k 6; 8; 8; P 7; 8; 6 K B; 5 Q 2.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 625.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
And Dedicated to JUDGE H. H. SWAN, Detroit,
By MURRAY MARBLE.
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

R b 5 Q; 1 S 1 p 1 B 2; 3 p 1 r 2; 1 P p 2 p 2; 1 p 2 k p 2; 1 p 3 S 2; 2 P 1 p P 2; 4 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

### Problem 626.

Dedicated to DR. J. T. WRIGHT,
By MURRAY MARBLE.

8; 8; Q 1 P 1 S p 2; 8; 2 S 1 K 2 p; 7 P; P 5 p 1; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

### The Vienna Opening.

Last month Mr. Teichman gave a lecture in the Glasgow Chess Club-room on the Vienna Game. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3. The principal feature of this opening is the immediate development of the Queen's Knight to protect the King's


Wheatlet Satisfies

Unlike many other breakfast foods

WHEATLET

perfectly satisfies. It is a complete food and the only complete food. It contains practically all of the elements needed to noursih the human body and brain. It is the most delicious of all Breakfast Foods and is enjoyed by children and all other members of the family

Write for Free booklet. Sold by grocers generally.

THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y.

Mrs. Potter's WALNUT JUICE HAIR Stain

This stain produces beautiful, rich shades of brown, which vary according to the original color of the hair and the amount of Stain used. Purely vegetable. It cannot injure the hair, but will restore tresses that have been ruined by the use of chemicals and dyes. A peculiar and pleasing feature of this Stain is that the hair retains the coloring much longer than by any dye, and is constantly improving while it is used. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed to your address on receipt of $1. Write for booklet.

**Mrs. Potter, 108 Groton B'ld'g, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

A SURE CURE FOR *Chapped Hands, Rough Skin.* PARISIAN BALM.

BY MAIL SAMPLE 12¢ REGULAR SIZE 32¢ SEELY'S BALM FACTORY, DETROIT, MICH.



WHEEL CHAIRS and other INVALIDS' GOODS

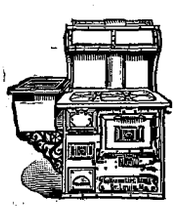
Reclining Chairs, Comfort for All. Catalogue Free.

Stevens' Chair Co.
202 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.



If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**





*I Pay The Freight* Will ship C. O. D. to any station in the United States for **$25**

**The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"**

Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

**WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 17, 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Heart Disease

## Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to

properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely know and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.


Pawn and prevent the reply of Black's P—Q 4. White having the intention of early advancing his K B P. Black has, on his second move, three good defenses, viz.: B—B 4, Kt—K B 3, and Kt—Q B 3, and Mr. Teichman dealt with the variations arising from the first two defenses. One of the most interesting illustrations he gave was that after the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, B—B 4; 3 P—K B 4, P—Q 3; 4 Kt—B 3, Kt—K B 3; 5 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 6 P—Q 3, B—K Kt 5; 7 P—K R 3, B x Kt; 8 Q x B, Kt—Q 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, if Black continue with 9.., Kt x P ch; 10 K—Q sq, Kt x R, White will obtain an irresistible attack by 11 Q x Kt P, etc. Mr. Teichman concluded by showing what is perhaps the strongest line of play that White may have in this opening, viz.: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 P—Q 3, B—B 4; 5 P—K B 4, P—Q 3; 6 P—B 5!—*The Baltimore American.*

### Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The Ninth Annual Chess-Tournament between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia was played in New York City on December 26, 27, and 28, and resulted in a victory for Yale. The full score:

| | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|
| Yale | 7½ | 4½ |
| Columbia | 6½ | 5½ |
| Harvard | 5½ | 6½ |
| Princeton | 4½ | 7½ |

The following is the score of all the tournaments:

| | Harvard. | Yale. | Columbia. | Princeton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893 | 7 | 5 | 8½ | 3½ |
| 1894 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 1895 | 8½ | 3½ | 8 | 4 |
| 1896 | 10 | 4 | 4½ | 5½ |
| 1897 | 10 | 4½ | 6½ | 3 |
| 1898 | 10 | 2½ | 8½ | 3 |
| 1899 | 9 | 5 | 8½ | 1½ |
| 1900 | 6 | 3½ | 8½ | 6 |
| 1901 | 5½ | 7½ | 6½ | 4½ |

### Lasker's Brother.

Dr. Berthold Lasker, the brother of Emmanuel, is distinguished, not especially as a great expert, but as the teacher of the Champion of the World. He is visiting New York City, and recently, in the Manhattan Chess-club, gave the following game played by him and a young Russian, in a Paris café.

The notes are by Dr. Lasker.

Vienna Opening.

| RUSSIAN. *White.* | LASKER. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 3 | |

"I did not know what to make of my adversary, and played cautiously:"

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 ..... | Kt—B 3 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 3 | |

"This move gave him away, and I now determined to play for a lark. I reasoned that if I were to continue P—Q 4 he would at once proceed with 5 B—Kt 5 and after 5.., P x P he would continue Kt x P in order to get a fine attack. The game was really continued that way."

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 ..... | P—Q 4 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | P x P |
| 6 Kt x P | Kt x Kt |

"When I made the last move he could not understand my stupidity, and when he took my Queen he thought he had me at his mercy."

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 B x Q | B—Kt 5 ch |

"This did not seem to disturb him much, for he played:

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 K—K 2 | Kt—B 6 ch |
| 9 K—K sq | Kt—Q 5 |

"This took his breath completely. He was at an utter loss to understand why I did not take his Queen when I had a chance."

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Q—Q 2 | B—Kt 5 |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | |

"Quick as lightning he made his last move. Now I played quietly:"

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 ..... | Kt—K 5 |

"And he immediately played:"

12 Q x B

"Whereupon I mated him with"

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 ..... | Kt x B P mate. |


**SENT FREE AND PREPAID**

To any reader of LITERARY DIGEST, a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day perfectly cures Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured. Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

**MORPHINE** Opium habits permanently cured at home. No loss of time from business—no relapses. Free sample and book (in plain sealed envelope). Describe case. DR. PURDY, Room 6, Binz Building, Houston, Texas.

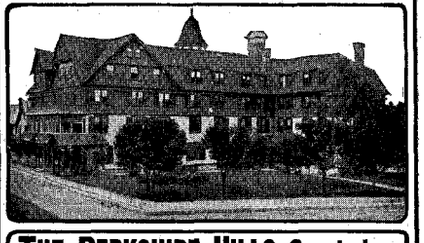
THE 20TH CENTURY REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM IS TARTARLITHINE

"If the medical fraternity would add Tartarlithine to their usual treatment of muscular and articular rheumatism, the results would be astonishing."

*Send for our free pamphlet telling you how to cure rheumatism.*

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

1877 FOR 24 YEARS 1901
We have successfully treated all forms of
**CANCER**
Without the use of the knife. As a result



**THE BERKSHIRE HILLS Sanatorium**
has become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals.
**All physicians are cordially invited,** as our guests.
Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.
DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

# Are You Deaf?

Here's a new help for the ears—a greater help than has been before invented.

**The Morley Ear Drum**

does what all the other ear-drums have been trying to do. It does more. It actually makes the ear better. It is different from any other ear-drum.

**Invisible**

and harmless (*no rubber or metal*), as soft as the ear itself; it weighs nothing to speak of; it is easy to adjust and comfortable.

It costs no more than a good aurist's fee for examination alone.

*Send for book of reasons Why (a strong appeal to your common sense) and letters from people who have been helped.*

**THE MORLEY COMPANY, Dept. R**
**19 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Every Man that Shaves** owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence of our Masterpiece razor, which we sell in pairs, ready for use for $5.00. Our pamphlet, "All about Good Razors" mailed free. **C. Klauberg,** 173 William St., New York.

**Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE Keeley Cure

**Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using**

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

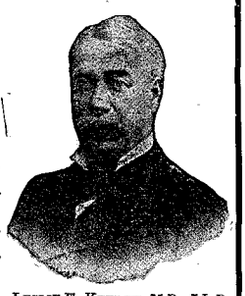
I HAVE said many times, and I want to repeat it here, that Dr. Keeley has done more for the country, and saved more unfortunate men, than any one man in the United States. I honestly believe that, and you believe it; you must believe it. We are all obliged to believe what we see and know is true. See the thousands and thousands and tens of thousands all over this country that have been saved by the Keeley Cure.

Gov. D. M. CLOUGH, Minnesota.

*Detailed information of this treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free upon application to any of the institutions named.*

**ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST YOU.**

Los Angeles, Cal., Third and Spring Sts.
San Francisco, Cal., 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C. 211 North Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ind. 1903 South Adams St.
Plainfield, Ind.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me., 151 Congress St.
Lexington, Mass.
Kansas City, Mo., 716 West 10th St.
St. Louis, Mo., 2803 Locust St.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 17, 19 & 21 Sheldon St.
Omaha, Neb., Cor. 19th and Leavenworth Sts.
Carson City, Nev.
North Conway, N. H.
White Plains, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y., 799 Niagara St.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Portland, Ore., 420 Williams Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 North Broad St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I., 306 Washington St.
Dallas, Tex., Belleview Place.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 164 East First South St.
Rutland, Vt.
Richmond, Va., 403 No. 12th St.
Seattle, Washington, 29 Sullivan Block.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont., 786 Queen St., West.
Winnipeg, Man., 65 Roslyn Road.



LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

*"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed upon application.*



TO every person who is interested we wish to mail *free* a little treatise which contains what we believe to be the most remarkable body of praise ever given to remedies for such formidable diseases.

# Bright's Disease and Diabetes

## ARE BEING CURED

by the Tompkins-Corbin Treatment. We are aware of the prejudice against advertised remedies in dangerous diseases, but as we do not claim what we cannot do, we covet investigation. In fact, **this is all we ask.**

**NOTE** If you will send us your name and address, we will send you instructions and make necessary analysis, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

We gladly send you our booklet on request. We never publish names or letters without consent. By its nature, our work is always considered confidential.

Tompkins-Corbin Co., Drawer B, 1300 Broadway, New York

"Some lives are like
Horse shoes
the more worn the brighter."
Busy wives who use SAPOLIO
never seem to grow old. Try a cake...
COPYRIGHT



## "IT IS SUBLIME"

*Hubert H. Bancroft,* the celebrated historian: "It is sublime. It occupies a unique place; there is nothing else like it in literature."

# Tarry Thou Till I Come

**Thulstrup Illustrated Edition**

**Introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace**

## COMMENDED BY AUTHORITIES

*John S. Crosby:* "It is a remarkable work, Miltonic in execution, ranking in graphic description, dignity of style, and loftiness of theme with 'Paradise Lost,' a wonderful blending of fancy and fact, a noble fiction almost surcharged with the sublimest truth."

*Theo W. Hunt, Ph.D.,* Prof. of English language and literature in Princeton University: "Parts of it remind me of the graphic pages of Victor Hugo in his 'Les Miserables' and 'Ninety-Three,' and parts of it of the scenic chapters of Sienkiewicz in his 'Quo Vadis.'"

*Prof. H. W. Conn,* Prof. of Biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: "One of the greatest books of English fiction."

*George C. Lorimer, D.D.,* Boston: "Permit me to congratulate the public in the reappearance of a volume so absorbing in itself, and so admirably and remarkably illustrated. The story is of thrilling interest."

*Hon. Carroll D. Wright,* U. S. Labor Commissioner, Washington, D. C.: "It is one of the noblest romances I have ever read, and must stand with the very best literature that has been given to the world."

Exquisitely Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Frontispiece in Colors. Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, Cloth, 622 Pages. Price, $1.40 net. Postage, 19 cents. Presentation Edition, 2 volumes (in a box), Photogravures, $4.00 net. Postage 31 cts.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.



## WHY MEN DO NOT GO TO CHURCH

If you are one of the men, possibly you have never looked for a definite reason.

If you are not one of them, but attend church occasionally or perhaps regularly, you may have wondered mildly what kept the other men away.

But if you are a preacher who every Sunday morning looks down upon a congregation of which 75 per cent. are women and children, *you* have given it thought—perhaps study.

Dr. Cortland Myers, minister at Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., and according to the *Christian Herald,* "one of the most popular preachers in Greater New York," has written a book with the above title. He has had to confront, and to a large extent he has solved this problem in his own church work.

Would not what he says be of interest, and, perhaps, of benefit to you?

**16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**30 Lafayette Place NEW YORK**



**"Hell Has a River,** the waters of which are heavy, dark, and muddy. . . . It is fed by the falsehood and injustice of the world; every lie, every wrong helps to swell it. That is why its waters are so turbid, so fearfully foul, looking like clotted blood at times. And sometimes when the world is more wicked than usual, the river rises and floods its banks, leaving stench and pestilence behind it. It is scarcely to be endured. But we, hardened specters of hell, we endure."—From "Letters from Hell." Price, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

This book was originally published a few years ago in Denmark. Since then it has been translated into a number of languages. Nowhere has it been received with more profound interest than in Germany, where it has passed through a number of editions. It has much of the terrible weirdness and fascination of Dante's Inferno.



## THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF THE MISSION HEROES

In the realms of the wonderful few experiences since the miracles of old are more remarkable than those which now and again attend the work of the mission heroes in far-away fields. Stories of many of these marvels are told by the workers themselves in the attractive little volume entitled "The Miracles of Missions"—4th series, by Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., just published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and supplied in cloth for 90 cents net, postage 11 cents; paper 30 cents net, postage 8 cents, both *editions being illustrated.*



## DIGESTS WANTED.

For back numbers of Volume 1, for January 6, 1894, and indexes for Volumes 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16 and 18, forwarded to us at once, we wil pay 20 cents per copy. Publishers THE LITERARY DIGEST, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# ONE . . IN THREE

**Persons hurt by Coffee.**

**YOU MAY BE ONE.**

**COFFEE TOPERS.**

**Do You Know Any?**

More of that kind than belong to the whiskey class.

No criticism offered if the drug agrees with the system, and it does with some. About one in three are unpleasantly affected in some organ of the body, and the proof is found by the disease leaving when Coffee is left off.

Postum Cereal Coffee furnishes perfect nourishment and quickly rebuilds a broken down nervous system. Proof is in trying. Grocers furnish at 15 and 25 cents.

**Some Facts Worth Knowing About**

# THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER

Does everything done by the ordinary Typewriter, as well, and faster.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

Writes on any horizontal surface that a Pen will.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

On paper of unlimited width, length or thickness.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

In Bound Books of any size or shape.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

And the only Typewriter as indispensable in the counting room as in correspondence.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

Not an experiment—5,000 in daily use.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

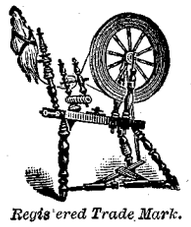
Not advertised before, because manufacturing facilities have not, till recently, been sufficient to keep abreast with orders.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

Not more expensive than others; has often saved its entire cost in three months.
**THE ELLIOTT BOOK-TYPEWRITER**

***The* Elliott & Hatch Book-Typewriter Co.**
**256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**
85 Dearborn St., Chicago — Betz Bldg., Philadelphia
1307 F St., N. W., Washington — Park Bldg., Pittsburg

**Write for circular showing definitely how the Elliott Book-Typewriter will save you money**

# Annual Sale of Household Linens



*Registered Trade Mark.*

## At "The Linen Store."

A large quantity of the celebrated Irish Table Linen made by John S. Brown & Sons, and several large lots from two of the foremost Scotch manufacturers, including Cloths and Napkins in all sizes, and Table Damask by the yard, are now offered at

## 25% Reduction

from regular prices.

Exceptional values in hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases of Flemish and Irish manufacture; also in hemmed and hemstitched Linen Towels, all in a wide range of qualities and prices.

And a very full line of Blankets from the best Eastern and Western mills, all reduced for the Annual Sale.

**This Sale will continue during the entire month of January.**

Our 24-page Booklet describing the goods in detail and mentioning prices will be mailed on request.

**MAIL ORDERS** for any of the goods will receive our most careful attention. We deliver all purchases free to any point within 100 miles of New York.

**JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., = 14 West 23d St., N.Y.**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED